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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. II NO. 168 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.
FROM BOMBAY FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 13 days
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 days.
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in ..... 19 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ..... 20 days.
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	To s.	Connecting Aden with	Tons.
15th July	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
25th "	Persia	8000	....	....
1st Aug.	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
8th "	Caledonia	8000	....	....
15th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
22nd "	India	8000	....	....
29th "	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
5th Sept.	Arabia	8000	....	....
12th "	China	8000	Malwa	11000
19th "	Himalaya	7000	....	....
26th "	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
3rd Oct.	Persia	8000	....	....
10th "	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
17th "	Caledonia	8000	....	....
24th "	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
31st "	Marmora	10500	....	....
7th Nov.	Salsette	6000	Macedonia	10500
14th "	Arabia	8000	....	....
21st "	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
28th "	Malwa	11000	....	....
5th Dec.	China	8000	Medina	12500
12th "	Persia	8000	....	....
19th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
24th "	Kaiser-i-Hind	11400	....	....

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.

Every Cabin has an Electric Fan FREE OF CHARGE.

Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
20th Febry	Caledonia	8,000	....	....
27th "	Marmora	10500	....	....
6th March	Kaiser-i-Hind	11400	....	....
13th "	Salsette	6000	Macedonia	10500
20th "	Mantua	7166	....	....
27th "	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
1st "	China	8000	....	....
3rd April	Arabia	8000	....	....
10th "	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
17th "	Malwa	11000	....	....
27th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
24th "	India	8000	....	....
28th "	Caledonia	8000	....	....
1st May	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
8th "	Kaiser-i-Hind	11400	....	....
15th "	Persia	8000	....	....

Intermediate vessels conveying Passengers in one class only at Second Saloon Mail steamer fares.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA. JAPAN, and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
the Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5148	10th July	24th July
Kirin Maru	M. Nakamura	3808	25th "	7th Aug.
Penang Maru	S. Murasumi	4961	9th Aug.	21st "
Yasen Maru	T. Terada	3786	.. ..	4th Septr.
Colombo Maru	O. Sakomoto	4709	6th Sept	18th Sep
Kamakura Maru	S. Nishimura	6126	20th "	2nd Oct.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES,

(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS 1914.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about.
City of Paris ..... A&C	9239	..	18th July.
City of Marseilles* A&C	8800	..	25th July.
City of Glasgow .. A&C	6529	..	5th Aug.
City of Poona .... A&C	7474	..	12th Aug.
City of Lahore .... A&C	6975	..	1st Sept.
City of Sparta .... A&C	5415	27th Aug.	....

*These steamers call at Port Sudan.

SPRING 1915

Steamers.	ons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bomb about.
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	3rd Feb.	....
City of Glasgow A&C	6545	....	6th Feb.
City of Poona A&C	7474	3rd March.	....
City of Paris A&C	9230	15th "	17th March
City of Lahore A&C	6947	24th "	....
Trafford Hall A&C	5321	....	29th March
City of Manchester A&C	5551	31st March.	....
City of Nagpur A&C	7500	12th April	14th Apl
City of Cairo A&C		21st "	....
City of Benares A&C	6984	....	27th "
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	8th May	10th "
City of Poona A&C	7474	7th June	....

"Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class passengers only all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

FARES.	1st. class Singles.	1st. class Return.	2ndclass Singles.	2nd cla. Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles.....	578	861	429	649
London via Marseilles.....	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	736
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	767

Concession granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,

291 Agen

INSURANCE.

FIRE
LIFE
MARINE
TRANSIT
PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CARS

FOR PROSPECTUS AND RATES
Apply to
E. F. HALLIWELL.
General Insurance Agent.
"BIBLE HOUSE", 166, Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY
Phone: 2352. Telegrams: "Baliff"

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date Time Routes.
LHASA 2184, Fri. 17th July *6 a.m. Direct
BARPETA, 3200. Thur. 23rd July about 9 a.m. Direct.
*or later on arrival of English mail steamer

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARPETA" 3200 tons on Thursday, the 23rd July, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARALA" 3,148, tons on Thursday the 16th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on or about.
†PENTAKOTA	3418	Thursday 23rd July
*PURNEA	3306	" 6th Aug
†PALAMCOTTA	3413	" 20th Aug
*PUNDUA	3305	" 3rd Sept

†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Lines.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

16th July, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIST OF HOMEWARD SAILINGS 1914-1915.

Steam	Tonnage	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	23rd Sept 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	10th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	21st Nov. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	7th Dec. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	22nd Dec. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R N.R.	12th Jan. 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	22nd Jan. 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	9th Feb. 1915

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON.

Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Feb. 1915
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th March 1915
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March 1915
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	15th April 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th May 1915
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May 1915

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

POONA SEASON.

Visitors to Poona will Find the most Up-to-date place for BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER AND AFTERNOON TEA AT

F. CORNAGLIA'S,

Leading Confectioner and Caterer of Western India.

Lo a an Mofussil Orders promptly and carefully executed.

All Caterings in the most recherche Style.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA,

83, Medow Street,
7, Esplanade Road, } BOMBAY.
And 6, Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams "Cor" Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia

Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 161.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank. 264

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent., p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—**SHAW WALLACE & Co.,**
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

MODERN ORNAMENTS OF DRESS.

GEMMED CLUSTER NECKLETS.
NECKLETS SINGLE STONE.
JEWELLED VELVET NECKSLIDES.
JEWELLED FINGER RINGS
JEWELLED PENDANT EARRINGS
EARRINGS SINGLE AND CLUSTER
WATCHES BRACELET & PENDANT
ETC.

Those in search of modern fancies in gemmed ornaments, something distinctive or remarkable for individual touches of artistic dealing and out of the convention—every-day type, will derive considerable interest from an inspection of our stock, and that interest will help to reveal the fact that we still maintain our reputation for progressiveness in the selection of the most charming and graceful novelties. An inspection will also disclose the reality that our prices compare most favourably with London Cash Prices and in many cases—chiefly ornaments set with coloured gems—prices are lower, while the handiwork as a whole will expose a standard impossible to criticise for daintiness and quality.

In ORNAMENTAL WATCHES we have a bright, novel and pleasing collection for choice. Every watch is fitted with a high-grade lever movement, is sturdily cased and guaranteed. Our collection, therefore, is of a totally distinct class to the feather-weight, or paper-thick class commonly known in the "cheap" trade as "Display Goods."

MARCKS & Co., Ld.

Jewellers, Watchmakers, Silversmiths, &c.
BOMBAY & POONA

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... " 80,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney	London	Ryojen (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles	(Cal. U.S.A.)	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road Fort. Bombay.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted. Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Steare's Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)
Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed ... Rs. 19,36,700
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 11,24,978
Reserve Fund (In G. P. Notes) 10,40,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Bhan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lylpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Ag. Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot unertake to send Replies to Advertisements unles a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office,

VICTORIA POWER LAUNDRY, Princes Dock, for good washing, returned quickly. Propr. JAMES CONNELL. 2988A

FRENCH INSTITUTE:, New BEGINNERS' Evening Class opening July 16. Other classes for all stages, French Room Prof. LOUIS PELTIER, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder. 3089

JOIN ALEXANDRA Commercial College for expert training in Shorthand and Typewriting. Easy monthly fee. HIGH SPEED CLASSES a speciality. Opt. WHITEWAY. 3250

A EUROPEAN FAMILY at MAZAGON would be glad to accommodate 2 respectable young men as Boarders. Apply Box No. 743, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3249

A COMMODIOUS stable STALLS with Syces' quarters are available for hire, in Fort near Messrs. Graham and Co. Apply J. E. MISTRY c/o Central Bank, Ltd., Esplanade Road, Fort. 2010

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 90, Esplanade Road. 332

KASHMIR LADY TOURIST conducting two ladies through Kashmir would be glad to hear of one or two others. Starting about 1st of August.
Miss. MIDDLETON WRIGHT,
Gulmarg, Kashmir 3192

ENGLISH dessert PEARS & APPLES 9 lbs. nett, by V. P. parcel post, Rs.3/8 all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON. The Manali Orchards, Kulu-Panjab, Telegrams "Banon-Kulu." 3031

THE CARLTON HOTEL.—Exclusively for Europeans, the premier Residential Hotel of Bombay. Reputedly the finest cuisine. Every modern convenience and comfort; suites or single rooms from Rs. 5 per day. Special terms on application to the MANAGER. 416

GOKULDAS TEJPAL COMMERCE INSTITUTE, Dady Sheth Agiary Lane, Kalbadevi, For efficient coaching in Book-keeping, Accountancy, Banking, Laws, Economics, Shorthand and Typewriting at most moderate charges. Admission at any time. Apply to the PRINCIPAL. 3026

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

CHEMISTS ASSISTANT WANTED. Apply stating qualification and experience, enclosing references to BATHGATE & Co., Chemists, Calcutta. 2018

THE LAWRENCE SCHOOL. Ghora Gali. Murree. Wanted ASST. MISTRESS Trained and Certificated. Government Pensionable post. Rs. 100, Furnished quarters. 3220.

WANTED Employment by a LADY SHORT-HAND TYPIST. Sound experience. Excellent testimonials, willing to start on Rs. 80 per mensem. Apply to Box No. 533, care of this paper.

WANTED PERSONS to apply for FREE Particulars on American Plans. A Golden Opportunity of acquiring wealth during spare time. NOORANI BROTHERS, Box T-7, Bhavnagar. 398

A FULLY QUALIFIED NURSE requires passage Home in return for services in August. Invalid or infant. Apply NURSE care of "Bombay Chronicle." 2040

WANTED HINDOO BOOK-KEEPER for up-country. Must be well up to his work, thoroughly trustworthy and reliable, able to ride cycle. Apply personally with testimonials to C. J. MATTHEWS & Co., Dharavi, Bombay. 3208

WANTED a graduate, or a retired school master with Sanskrit, as second language to work as tutor to Kumars in a Native State. Apply stating experience and least salary, expected to Box No. 716, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3140

WANTED for the Dufferin Hospital, Fort Sandeman, Baluchistan, a qualified FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON on Rs. 100 rising by yearly increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 150 with free quarters, two months' leave on 2-3rds of pay every 2nd year and actual travelling expenses on first joining and leaving provided she does not resign within two years from date of engagement.
Apply with recent testimonials to the Political Agent in Zhob, Fort Sandeman.
A. L. JACOB, Major
2020 Political Agent in Zhob.

WANTED.

WANTED for High School LADY and GENTLEMEN TEACHERS. Apply Box No. 736 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3219.

WANTED—Ladies and Gentlemen leaving Bombay to advantageously sell their furniture, etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 680, c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 2956

WANTED a SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for Savantvadi State. Pay Rs. 35. Apply with testimonials to THE CIVIL MEDICAL OFFICER, Savantvadi. 3175

WANTED—Qualified DOCTORS for steamers. Apply THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, The Arab Steamers, Ld., 15, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. 2022

WANTED an EUROPEAN ENGINEER: one with Marine experience preferred. Apply OAKES & Co. Ltd., BEEHIVE FOUNDRY MADRAS. 3228

WANTED SALESMAN Senior experienced well-introduced for crockery enamel, glassware by European Import firm. Apply Box No. 742, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3248

PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSISTANT WANTED With experience in the sale of photographic materials and ability to supervise developing, printing and enlarging.
Apply to BATHGATE & Co., Chemists' Calcutta. 2019

WANTED at once in Mussoorie, and winter months Calcutta, thoroughly trustworthy ENGLISH NURSE for two children, ages 2 and 4. Ayah kept. Apply Mrs. J. Bruce "Glen Rannock," Mussoorie. 2006

WANTED a GRADUATE or an UNDER GRADUATE with second language Sanscrit, as HEADMASTER for Sheth Ranji Assar School, Ghatkoper, pay 50—5—75, apply sharp with full particulars to THE SECRETARY, School's Committee, Ghatkoper Residents Association.

ASSISTANT MISTRESS for Junior Form, required in September next for Auckland House School, Simla. Apply at once to The PRINCIPAL, stating age, examination, qualifications, experience and school in which educated, enclosing copies of testimonials. 2008

WANTED a B. Sc. for Pratap High School Tehri. Pay Rs. 75—5—150. Post permanent. Rs. 25 p. m. more if willing to serve as Manager Boarding house also.—Apply to SECRETARY OF THE COUNCIL OF REGENCY, Tehri-Garhwal State. 2016

WANTED a DRAFTSMAN, who is also good Estimater. Pay Rs. 100 per mensem. Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to
ASSISTANT COMMANDING ROYAL ENGINEER,
2022 Karachi.

WANTED a STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST for the Commissioner's Office, Berar, on a salary of Rs. 40 per mensem with good prospects. Must have passed the Intermediate examination and be not over 25 years of age. Apply with testimonials to THE COMMISSIONER, Berar, Amraoti Camp. 2017

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. On pay or commission Smart, Energetic, Respectable, Well-connected, Well-Educated, and influential gentlemen for Chief-Agencies of a well-established and flourishing Indian Life Office, in all parts of India. Terms extremely liberal and attractive. Apply at once to:—"K." care of "Bombay Chronicle." 3216.

WANTED A MASTER TAILOR for the Poona Horse, Secunderabad.
He will be required to bring two assistants. A personal interview will be required before engagement. The average amount earned by the Master Tailor during the months of January, February and March was Rs. 250 a month. Apply in writing, with copies of testimonials, to QUARTER-MASTER, Poona Horse. 2007

WANTED a SENIOR EXAMINER on Rs. 125, with overtime allowance. Apply with testimonials to Superintendent, Bengal Secretariat Press, Calcutta.
F. GILBERT,
Offg. Superintendent,
Government Printing, Bengal.
Writers' Buildings,
Calcutta, the 9th July 1914. 2021

WANTED an Engineer-Secretary for the Mussoorie Municipality. Salary Rs. 450 per mensem with Rs. 30 Horse allowance.
Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the Chairman, Municipal Board, up to the 31st August, 1914. The successful candidate will be required to take over the work on 1st April, 1915, but should be prepared to arrive two or three months earlier to gain local experience.
By Order,
A. ANDERSON, Captain,
Secretary and Engineer,
Municipal Board,
2008 Mussoorie.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—HAMMOND TYPEWRITER. Latest model, No. 12A. Bichromatic ribbon. Four shuttles of different types. In excellent order. Rs. 150 or reasonable offer. Apply Box No. 534. "Bombay Chronicle." 2008

FOR SALE.—1 DOUBLE BARREL RIFLE BY MANTON and Co., 577 bore, 1 Double Barrel Breech Loading Shot Gun by Alexander Henry and 1 Oxypathor by the Oxypathor Coy., of Canada. Ltd. Apply to the ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL, High Court, Bombay. 3243

FOR SALE.

CLEARANCE SALE—Huge reductions. 10,000 pieces of Music going at Half Price. L. M. FURTADO & Co., Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 3254

JUST the car for the monsoon. A second-hand good as New Landaulette Napier 15 H. P. 4 cylinder. Owner wishes to buy a smaller car. Car can be seen at Mr. Cottrell's City Garage. 2015

FOR SALE—45/50 H. P. MERCEDES CAR, Live Axle, magnificent seven-seated open touring Torpedo Body by Mulliner of Long Acre, London. In perfect condition as new Warland detachable rims, 4 spare rims with extra tyres almost new. C. A. V. Dynamo and lighting set comprising 5, 12 Volt Electric Lamps, 2 Cigar lighters, dash lamp and Electric Klaxon horn. Autobox Horn fitted under bonnet, etc., all complete. Hopper one man winding hood, fitted with ice boxes as foot rests and tool boxes under floor and running boards. Very fast. Done 84 miles per hour. Cost new and with additions over £1,400. Owner selling to make room for another car. Price Rs. 11,000. No fault, will give 12 months' guarantee. Can be seen and tried in Bombay. Apply to Box No. 741, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3247

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET at 10 Victoria Road well ventilated spacious FLAT of 2 large rooms, one smaller one wide verandah etc., open to the west. Apply to Box No. 666 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2902

TO LET—From 1st August: No. 21, Mount Road, Mazagon, Bungalow with garden. Drawing and Dining room, 2 large rooms, 2 Dressing and 2 Bath Rooms, Kitchen godown and servants' quarters. Apply Mrs. de ROZARIO, Mount Road, Mazagon, Tram Terminus. Rent Rs. 110 with stables, without Rs. 100. 3230

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

A COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION of candidates for employment in the Military Accounts Department will be held in the Office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 5th Division, Mhow, on the 17th and 18th August, 1914, at 11 a.m.
2. The names of the first 12 successful candidates will be registered in the order in which they pass, and appointments in the department will be offered by seniority as occasion demands.
3 The subjects for examination and maximum marks allotted to each will be:—

	Marks.
English orthography and hand-writing, to be tested by writing from dictation	200
English Composition	100
Colloquial	50
Arithmetic	100

Candidates will be required to obtain not less than 50 per cent. of marks in each subject and not less than 60 per cent. of the aggregate.
4. Each candidate will be required to produce the following documents before he will be permitted to present himself for examination:—
(a) Satisfactory evidence that he is not less than 18 and more than 25 years of age.
(b) A certificate of good moral character attested by two trustworthy persons.
(c) A statement of educational qualifications with copies of certificates gained at examinations and copies of other testimonials.
In addition to the above certificates each candidate will be required to state in his application the particular caste and sect to which he belongs. Only those candidates who are willing to accept the pay of Rs. 25, on appointment and who are prepared to serve any where in or out of India, Field Service, etc., need apply, an intimation to this effect being noted in the application.
5. Candidates desirous of presenting themselves for examination should apply by letter to the Controller of Military Accounts, forwarding at the same time the certificates enumerated in para 4. Applications will be received up to the 31st July, 1914. Envelopes containing applications should be endorsed as follows:—
"Application for Entrance Examination."
6. The candidates should clearly understand that no travelling expenses will be allowed either for their appearing at the examination or taking up the appointment if selected for an appointment.
7. Only those candidates whose applications have been accepted (of which they will be informed by post) will be permitted to attend the examination.
8. All members of the Military Accounts Department are liable for service anywhere throughout India, Baluchistan or Burma, and also for field or foreign service in any country when occasion demands it.
9. The candidates must distinctly understand that preference will be given to those domiciled within the area of the 5th (Mhow) Division.
R. CARR-HALL, Major,
Controller of Military Accounts,
5th Division.
Mhow, 11th July, 1914. 5595

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. RATANSI PASSOO has contracted to purchase from Mr. BHIMJI LILADHAR PURSHOTAM the under mentioned property.
All persons in any way claiming therein any right, title or interest whether by way of Mortgage, Gift, Sale, Lease, Inheritance or otherwise are hereby required to send in their claims in writing at my office at No. 1 Khetwadi Main Road, within 14 days from the date of this Notice otherwise the Sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and their claims if any would be considered as waived.
All that piece or parcel of Government ground with a house standing thereon and forming a part of the ancestral property belonging to the parties hereto of the first part situate on the East side of Chinch Bunder Road in the Registration District of Bombay admeasuring about one hundred and thirty-five and five-ninths square yards assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1271, New No. 7018 Old Survey No. 77 and New Survey No. 2670 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and Taxes under ward B. No. 1096 Street No. 25-25 A and bounded on the East by the property of Chunilal Koobeir on or towards the West by the Chinch Bunder Road on or towards North partly by a sweepers passage and partly by the property of Moobai widow of Govindji Veljee and on the South partly by the public Road and partly by the house of Manekchand Narsey.
LAKHAMSEY HIRJI MEISHERI,
Purchaser's Vakil.
Bombay, 9th July, 1914.

NOTICES.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN 1914.

ISSUE OF RUPEES FIFTY LAKHS FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURES GUARANTEED BY GOVERNMENT UNDER SECTION 80 OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, REPAYABLE IN 60 YEARS.

NOTIFICATION.

With the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 52—59 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898 (assented to by the Governor-General of India), the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby invite Tenders for Rs. 50 lakhs bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum repayable in sixty years. It is not the intention of the Trustees to issue any further Debenture Loan during the current financial year.
2. Under Section 20 (f) of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the High Court has passed a rule authorizing the investment of Trust Moneys in Debentures issued by the Board.
3. The guarantee for the fulfilment of the Board's liabilities, provided in the City of Bombay Improvement Act includes, *inter alia*, a provision (Section 80) that, in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest due under Sections 52 and 54 (including interest on the Board's Debentures) or in setting aside and investing any sum required for the Sinking Fund for redemption of the Board's Debentures, the Accountant-General of Bombay or other Officer for the time being performing the duties of the office of the said Accountant-General shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be paid or to be set aside and invested.
4. Debentures will be issued payable to the applicant or order and will be transferable by endorsement.
5. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required, they will be repayable in Bombay in sixty years from 4th August 1914 and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on first January and first July in Bombay at the Head Office of the Bank of Bombay or, subject to notification, at the Office of the Trustees in Bombay.
6. The interest on Debentures enfaced for payment of interest in Calcutta will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal.
7. Three per cent. of the amount tendered for to be deposited on application; the balance to be paid on or before the 31st day of December, 1914.
8. Anticipated interest at 4 per cent. per annum will be paid from date of payment in full up to 31st December 1914 at the time of issue of Debentures.
9. The deposit of 3 per cent. will be returned (but no interest will be allowed) if no allotment is made, and will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully paid up by the 31st day of December, 1914.
10. Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, and superscribed "Tender for Improvement Trust Loan." They will be received up to 12 o'clock noon (standard time) on the 4th August 1914, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.
11. Printed forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.
12. The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board. Provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.
13. As a condition to the issue of this loan, the Board under Section 55 (2) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act reserve and set apart Debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 3,75,000 for the investment of Sinking Funds, and the rate at which the Trustees will take up the Debentures so reserved will be the average rate of the accepted tenders.
By order of the Board,
G. W. HATCH,
Chairman.
Office of the Bombay Improvement Trust,
Esplanade Road,
Bombay, 14th July, 1914. 3241

THE AKBAR MANUFACTURING AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE—The THIRTY-SIXTH Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY the 29th day of July 1914 at 2-30 p.m. (Standard Time) at the Company's Registered Office No. 1—5, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—
I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1913.
II.—To declare a dividend.
III.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. Ruttonsey Mulji made by the Board in place of Mr. Shavaksha Cowasji Dinsha Adenwalla resigned.
IV.—To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
V.—To appoint two Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.
VI.—To transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors,
HAJEEBHOY LALLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
No. 1—5, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, BOMBAY, 1st July 1914.
N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 29th instant to 11th proximo, (both days inclusive.) 3253

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of District Engineer under the Midnapore District Board, on a monthly salary of Rs. 500-20-600 with Travelling Allowance according to the Civil Service Regulations.
The candidates must be qualified under the rules published with Bengal Government Notification No. 3334 L. S. G. dated the 20-12-1901, as amended by Notifications Nos. 644 T. L. S. G and 1781 L. S. G., dated the 4-7-11 and the 12-12-12, respectively, vide page 277 of Colliers Local Self Government Hand Book, 5th Edition, and the two amending Notifications cited above.
Applications must be submitted in sealed and registered covers addressed to the Chairman of the Midnapore District Board, and superscribed "Applications for the appointment of District Engineer," and should be accompanied by certificates of age, Educational and Engineering qualifications, and of satisfactory work and conduct during 5 years, during which the applicant held charge of important works, which should be enumerated, and testimonials, if any, together with a suitable envelope addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration in which they can be returned in the event of the applicant being unsuccessful.
Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 25th instant.
W. B. THOMSON,
Chairman.
2015 District Board, Midnapore.

NOTICES.

REWARD RS. 1,000.

THE above reward will be paid by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to any person who will furnish information leading to the identification arrest and conviction of the person or persons who have recently been disseminating post cards containing a scurrilous and disgraceful attack upon the Proprietor of the "Jam-e-Jamshed" and his family.
(Sd.) S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.
Bombay, 14th July, 1914. 3242

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT.

IN the High Court of Judicature at Bombay O. O. C. J. Suit No. 44 of 1909.
Daniel Manuel Murzello ..... Plaintiff.
v.
Anna Esperanca Murzello and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir Mehta & Somji, attorneys for B. N. Lang, Esq., the constituted Attorney for R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above Suit, pursuant to the order dated 30th September 1909 Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction THIS DAY THURSDAY the 16th July, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.) at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following landed property.
Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground situate at Elphinstone Road, without the Fort, admeasuring about 8.36 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less and within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and which land forms a portion of new Survey No. 1922 and bounded as follows:—On the north and east by the property of B. B. and C. I. Railway, on the south by public road and on the west by the property by Shivram Pandoorang.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somji, attorneys for the Receiver at their office at Cama Building, Medow Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

SALE TO-MORROW FRIDAY THE 17TH INSTANT AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.).
AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.).

TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 17th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at "West Villa," Cuffe Parade Road, Colaba, very valuable and handsome teakwood and black wood plain and carved (made to order) household furniture, consisting of sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, mirror back sideboard, dinner, waggons, dumbwaiters, meat-safes, upholstered drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, fancy tiled teapoy, marble top tables, rich engravings, rich table ornaments and vases sweet toned cottage piano by Soundy and Co., wall clock, wall brackets, single and double mirror door almiras, Jost Radio fan, iron single & double bedsteads, sewing machine, dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes and gown presses reclining sofas, drilling machines, grinding machine, rich glass and porcelain ware, platedware, ice-box with refrigerator etc: the property of Mr. J. Giles Esqre., the License Superintendent of Bombay Police and others.
At 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Arab Horse 14 by 2 and 1 Australian Horse (16 by 3.)
Darraque Motor Car 10-12 H. P. Bosch magneto new lining and cushion in perfect running order.
Humber Motor Car 12-15 H. P. 4 Cylinder new Bosch magnito. Torpedo body with hood in good running order.
Catalogues are printed and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE ROUND PEARLS.
Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Acting Official Assignee and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Mohsin bin Abdulla bin Rajab (Arab) an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 18th July, 1914, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following valuable round pearls of the said insolvent:—

48	pearls	about 27½.
31	pearls	about 42.
3	pearls	about 16¼.
246	pearls	about 48¼.
1	pearl	about 9.
1	pearl	about 7¼.
53	pearls	about 24⅜.
38	pearls	about 31½.
5	pearls	about 17⅜.
1	pearl	about 7¼.
69	pearls	about 19.
329	pearls	about 36.
14	pearls	about 29¼.
11	pearls	about 30¾.
6	pearls	about 19¾.
42	pearls	about 31¼.
63	pearls	about 20¾.
6	pearls	about 28½.
333	pearls	about 35½.
3	pearls	about 18¼.
13	pearls	about 41½.
36	pearls	about 37.
59	pearls	about 23½.
71	pearls	about 18½.
250	pearls	about 21.
140	pearls	about 5½.

1 small loose pearl in lots to suit buyers.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th July, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24, 26, Bank Street, Fort.
BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE, ON THURSDAY, THE 16TH JULY, AND THE FOLLOWING DATES TO BE FIXED HEREAFTER, COMMENCING AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.), EACH DAY.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO MERCHANTS, TAILORS, OUTFITTERS AND PRIVATE BUYERS.
THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 16th day of July, 1914, and the following dates to be fixed hereafter commencing at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), each day, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the concerned in the shop of "Money School" or "Mohamadi Mahal," on Kalbadevi Road, entire stock-trade of the well known firm of Messrs. V. Moosa and Co. comprising:—
Rich woollen tweeds, woollen vestings, woollen and cotton shirts, English ready-made coloured and white shirts, woollen and cotton gurnseys, woollen and cotton socks, stockings, silk ties, linen collars, soft collars, braces, hats, fancy goods, ready-made clothes, electric sewing machines, glass door show cupboards counters, tables, large shelves, shop furniture, electric fans, lights, tailor's implements, etc., etc.
The above is on view.
J. S. MODY, & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th July, 1914.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, COMMISSION AND ABSENTEE'S AGENTS.
53, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 1285.
GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE TYPEWRITERS.
AUCTION SALE OF 8 NEW EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS.
On TUESDAY, the 21st current at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from the mortgagee office concerned & on account & at the risk of the mortgagor Khursetjee B. Gandhy, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 53, Medows Street, Fort.
5 Empire Foolscap Typewriters No. 2.
2 Empire Brief Typewriters No. 2.
1 Empire Policy Typewriter No. 2.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th July, 1914.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
In accordance with Section 88 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Customs House, on TUESDAY, the 21st July, 1914, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—
Gesso work (statue), toys, books, Tobacco, glassware, advertising matter, cotton braids, window glass, grinding mill, earthenware, biscuits, candles, glass chimneys, empty glass bottles, iron screws, electric wire, undershirts, show cards, jams, soap, metalware, old furniture, spirits, wood preservative, rice, couries, garlic, packing paper and other various articles.
MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th July, 1914.

IMPORTANT.

LUCKY BARGAINS for Lucky lasses and LUCKY lads. Closing days of our annual sale with 25 p. c. reduction at CHINA JAPAN STORES, Abdul Rehman Street, next to F. S. Madon & Co. near Crawford Market.
All lucky buyers of goods from our shop during any one of the days to be fixed by us and declared under sealed cover within the period of sale WILL GET BACK THEIR MONEY paid to us on producing the said date cash receipt.
Try your luck at CHINA-JAPAN STORES with lucky piece in your hand, cut your lucky.
After the sale is over, the sealed cover will be opened and the LUCKY DAY declared.
Branch Shop at Victoria Dock, opposite Seamen's Rest. 433

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Telegraphic Address: "SURETY," Bombay.
61, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

No. 22. APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p.m., (S.T.)

1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BAZAR GATE STREET, FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 5 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the Receiver of the Estate of Kallianji Sangjibhai, the owner of the said property now an adjudged insolvent, all the right, title and interest of the said Kallianji Sanjibhai in

All that piece or parcel of land with the dwelling house of two compartments standing thereon and abutting on Bora Bazaar Street, on the West and Bazaar Gate Street on the East in the Registration District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 219 1-3 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 567, 568. New No. 5679, 5680, Old Survey Nos. 213, 886, and New Survey No. 8654, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Bombay Municipality under A Ward No. 2196, Street Nos. 204-206, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the West by the said Borah Bazaar Street, on or towards the East by the said Bazaar Gate Street, on or towards the North partly by the property of Burjorji Rustomji Battiwalla, and partly by the property of Sha Lakhmidas Walji, and on or towards the South partly by the property of Muncherji Dinshaw Coachman, and partly by the property of Dr. Abdul Hussein Ebrahim.

The said property was purchased by the said Kallianji Sangjibhai at a Court sale in 1911 for Rs. 41,000 and considerable improvements have since been effected thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., Solicitors for the Receiver at No. 24, Esplanade Road, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

The SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at Sheikh Buran Comrudeen Street, advertised to take place TO-DAY is postponed for one week.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 16th July, 1914.

Ramchandra Govind & Son

BOOKSELLERS & PUBLISHERS,
Kalbadevi, Bombay.

	Rs.
Todd's Rajasthan: 2 vols — —	7
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LEOPOLD & Co.,
Chemists and Wine Merchants,
Colaba Causeway, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY
PALACE OF VARIETIES.
In association with the Bandmann Rickard Circuit.
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.

TO-NIGHT
GRAND GALA NIGHT
8 STAR ARTISTES
TO-MORROW
BOMBARDIER WELLS
V
COLIN BELL.

WATERBURY BROS. AND TENNEY.
THE BIG 3. IN VAUDEVILLE
The cleverest comedy musical act yet staged at any theatre in the city.
Refreshingly Original.
A TURN THAT WILL ENTERTAIN YOU.
A TURN THAT WILL AMUSE YOU.

ELSIE COLLINS
The dashing soubrette in new songs.

IBEX
THE QUAINT AND CLEVER SHADOWGRAPHIST.
YOU WILL ENJOY THE FUNNY THINGS HE DOES IN SILHOUETTES.
THE
GOLDEN ATHLONES
THE STATUES IN GOLD.
Congratulations have been showered upon this beautiful act, one of the most charming shows ever seen in Bombay.
We specially point out the
MUSCLE POSES
BY
J. ATHLONE, SANDOW'S MODEL
and Pet Pupil. Exhibited in every country in the world as
A PERFECT MAN.
THE GAIETY PICTURES.
REMEMBER THE CRUSH LAST THURSDAY WHEN WE HAD NO SEATS TO SELL AT **10-15** p.m.
BOOK EARLY
POPULAR PRICES.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.
Charni Road. ***To-Night!*** Tel. No. 1271.
A Brilliant Coloured Drama.
THE DUKE'S TALISMAN.
4,000 Feet-Completely Coloured.
An intensely powerful and thrilling story dealing with the revolutionary period at the beginning of the Nineteenth century. It is not only strong in incident but is excellently staged, and the outdoor scenes set in delightful surroundings.
AUGMENTED BY A STRONG PROGRAM.
3 Shows Nightly:—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, & 10 to 11-15.
Saturday & Sunday: Prize Show 5-30 to 6-45.
Extra ,, 11-15 to 12-30.

—SAVOY—
(Late IMPERIAL)
HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM,
DALAL STREET, FORT.
THE ONLY HOTEL IN BOMBAY UNDER EUROPEAN PROPRIETOR.
CLEANEST HOTEL.
UP TO DATE.
BEST FOOD.
PUREST DRINKS.
HOT SUPPERS TILL 12 P.M.
AT REASONABLE RATES.
FRESH SOLES AND SALMON DAILY.
Special arrangements made for Party Catering on the Premises or outdoors.
Rs. 5 daily. Rs. 120 per month.
TELEPHONE: SAVOY HOTEL.
ALBERT WITZIG,
Proprietor

SMART TAILORING
All New Goods to pick from.
A visit will pay you.
DANN & CO.,
Tailors and Outfitters
Opp, Thos. Cook & Sons
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Branch—Watson's Hotel

DANCES.

MELLE SINGY, who has now returned to Bombay, will continue to give lessons in Boston, One Step, Tango, Argentine Maxixe, Bresillienne at the Taj Mahal hotel, in sitting room No. 451, daily.
Please communicate direct. 3195

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1376.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
THE
ROYAL YAKUTI
(ANANG VILAS.)

THE YAKUTI or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, RAJKOT.
KATHIAWAR.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 15.

The monsoon has given rain over practically the whole of its field except Hyderabad and North Madras. The temperature in general is normal or in defect.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, east of United Provinces, Central India East, the West Coast of the Peninsula; local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bihar, West of the United Provinces, east and north of the Punjab, East Rajputana, Central India, West Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore and Southern Madras; a few falls also occurred in Gujarat and the Madras Deccan.

Chief amounts:—Tavoy three inches; Moulmein two; Bassein one; Diamond Island four; Kyaukpyu two; Akyab three; Dibrugarh one; Cherapunji three; Cox's Bazar, Chittagong and Jessore three; Saugor Island one; Berhampore six; Bogra one and a half; Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling one; Sambalpur two; Banares and Cawnpore two; Mainpuri one; Bareilly and Dehra Dun two; Veraval one and a half; Karwar three; Mercara one; Mangalore five; Calicut one and a half; Cuddalore one.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in Rajputana.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 15th July, 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the east Punjab; Ambala has had 0.40in., Hissar 0.38in. and Delhi 0.20in. Skies are heavily clouded in the area of rainfall and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Agra has had 0.59in., Mainpuri 1.22in., Cawnpore 1.90in., Jhansi 0.25in. and Allahabad 0.84in. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Fairly general rain has fallen in east Rajputana; Ajmer has had 0.38in. and Kotah 0.10in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Day temperature is in defect except at Jacobabad and Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West —Local rain has fallen in Kathiawar and Central India West; Veraval has had 1.38in., Bhavnagar Para 0.79in. and Neemuch 0.45in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Jubbulpore has had 0.16in., Khandwa 0.10in., Nagpur 0.12in. and Raipur 0.43in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.60in., Ratnagiri 0.27in., Mormugao 0.82in. and Karwar 3.06in. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan; Poona has had 0.10in. and Belgaum 0.19in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperature is in excess at most stations.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula and the south Kathiawar coast and in the United Provinces and the east Punjab, and local in Rajputana, Central India West, the Central Provinces, the Bombay and the Madras Deccan, Mysore and on the Coromandel coast, while in Gujarat and Hyderabad it has been insignificant. There has been a considerable increase of rainfall in the United Provinces and the east Punjab but a considerable decrease in Rajputana, the central parts of the country and Gujarat.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula, local rain in the United and the Central Provinces and the east Punjab and some showers in the north Punjab, Rajputana, Central India West, Gujarat, Kathiawar and the Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July 1914.

STATION	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Hourly. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to Date
PERSIAN-ARBA—						
Bushire:	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (3rd)	91.2	86.1	68	..	..	..
Jask	95.1	87.0	79	..	0.78	0.72
Muskat	97.6	87.2	82	..	0.49	0.33
Do. (3rd)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	101.3	85.7	75	..	2.30	0.90
Rawalpind	97.3	79.1	73	..	6.44	1.10
Lahore	99.7	85.0	69	..	2.89	—1.60
Sirsa	97.2	81.5	67	0.38	2.22	..
Ambala	87.7	78.1	93	0.40	6.92	—0.84
Delhi	94.0	81.8	74	0.20	5.24	—2.43
UNITED PROVINCES—	90.5	78.1	91	0.59	7.44	0.04
Agra	101.7	80.1	99	1.22	2.01	—3.75
Mainpuri	83.6	76.0	88	0.25	3.82	—3.08
Jhansi	92.0	78.9	95	1.90	7.08	—0.21
Cawnpore	88.6	76.8	91	0.84	15.13	5.12
Allahabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
SIND AND RAJPUTANA:	108.5	88.8	71	..	1.68	1.08
Jacobad	83.8	81.4	89	0.01	5.13	2.67
Karachi	90.6	75.4	82	0.38	5.97	0.12
Ajmer	82.2	75.6	78	..	9.05	3.02
Jalpore	83.4	79.6	76	0.10	6.31	—2.52
Kotah	..	..	..	..	..	..
GUJARAT, KATHAWAR AND CENTRAL IND A WEST—	91.6	80.4	84	..	3.81	—0.90
Bhuj	88.5	81.7	80	0.00	11.51	4.15
Dwarka	81.3	77.3	90	1.38	7.41	—1.45
Veraval	90.5	77.8	87	..	11.45	1.29
Rajkot	90.6	77.8	89	0.79	14.09	8.82
Bhavnagar Para	87.3	80.4	89	0.06	29.49	12.74
Surat	92.0	78.9	82	..	10.75	0.31
Ahmedabad	91.3	79.4	82	..	4.76	—1.01
Deesa	83.1	73.5	88	0.45	8.72	1.45
Neemuch	83.9	74.3	85	0.01	10.81	0.
Indore	..	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL PROVINCES—	83.5	75.5	93	0.16	9.72	—6.38
Jubbulpore	81.5	73.2	94	..	10.14	—3.61
Saugor	86.7	74.9	90	0.07	15.80	—3.09
Hoshangabad	87.0	76.8	85	0.10	9.42	—3.04
Khandwa	92.2	76.4	86	..	9.46	—0.36
Akola	89.7	75.5	88	..	6.07	—0.37
Amraoti	88.1	76.9	84	0.12	11.78	—5.14
Nagpur	86.5	78.4	78	0.00	9.47	—4.94
Chanda	86.4	75.4	100	0.43	10.31	—5.52
Raipur	..	..	..	..	..	—4.
KONKAN—	85.4	79.4	84	0.60	20.26	—12.80
Bombay	85.5	78.1	85	0.27	47.13	—12.27
Ratnagiri	85.6	76.7	92	0.82	54.58	0.15
Mormugao	84.5	75.5	83	3.06	71.20	8.49
Karwar	..	..	..	..	..	11.
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—	90.8	74.7	94	0.02	8.39	48
Malegaon	89.1	71.5	76	0.02	8.22	1.45
Ahmednagar	84.0	72.3	66	0.10	8.25	1.32
Poona	95.6	73.1	67	..	6.90	0.08
Sholapur	92.6	72.2	74	..	1.57	0.90
Bijapur	76.5	68.6	95	0.19	9.24	—2.21
Belgaum	90.7	72.7	82	0.06	10.00	—6.05
Aurangabad	92.9	76.5	73	..	17.42	2.06
Nizamabad (Indur)	91.1	73.5	77	..	12.25	8.27
Hyderabad	..	..	..	..	..	5.
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—	81.0	72.4	98	4.68	66.51	70
Mangalore	81.4	73.9	96	1.45	50.24	8.39
Calicut	84.7	73.5	90	0.53	34.67	0.50
Cochin	86.4	78.5	82	..	12.57	—5.98
Colombo	..	..	..	..	..	1.
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—	100.3	80.2	71	..	3.66	00
Masulipatam	97.0	77.3	62	..	0.47	—4.29
Bellary	101.5	74.9	75	0.14	5.14	—2.04
Guddapah	100.3	75.5	85	0.39	2.00	0.72
Madras	82.7	66.8	86	0.13	4.32	—1.66
Bangalore	..	..	82	..	1.07	—0.14
Coimbator	90.7	70.5	61	..	0.66	—1.3.
Trichinopoly	100.3	79.1	77	..	0.87	— 1
Negap	96.9	78.5	..	..	..	— 1

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 15th July was 29.857 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay 14th July.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ..	29.657 inches
Temperature of Air	82.4degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.3 ,,
Dew Point	78.2 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.873 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy- 10)	8.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	85.4 ,,
Minimum do. do.	80.2 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW, SW, WSW,
Movement of Wind do. ..	247miles.
Fall of Rain	0.66inches
Total fall during month	3.57 ,,
Do. do. year	20.41
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 15th July	0.00

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill
	July	h. m.	ft in.	July	h. m.	ft in.
W	15	m 4 24 a	24 1	15	m 9 47	10 4
		4 9 a	25 0		1 a	18 7
Th	16	m 5 22	24 0	16	1 45	21 7
		4 44 a	25 0		11 51 a	18 8
F	17	m 6 32	24 1	17	m 0 10a	21 11
		5 30 a	24 0			18 0
S	18	m 8 6	24 6	18	m 0 51	18 4
		6 40 a	24 2		1 43 a	22 ,,
S	19	m 9 12	25 4	19	m 1 49	17 11
		7 55 a	24 2		2 54 a	21 8
M	20	m 9 59	26 3	20	m 2 38	17 4
		9 4 a	24 6		3 51 a	21 1
Tu	21	m10 40	27 2	21	m 3 25	16 8
		10 2 a	25 0		4 39 a	20 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

July		Sunrise	Sunset
,, 15	(Wednesday)	,, 6h. 9m.	,, 7h. 20m
,, 16	(Thursday)	,, 6h. 10m.	,, 7h. 19m
,, 17	(Friday.)	,, 6h. 10m.	,, 7h. 19m
,, 18	(Saturday)	,, 6h. 10m.	,, 7h. 19m
,, 19	(Sunday	,, 6h. 11m.	,, 7h. 19m
,, 20	(Monday)	,, 6h. 11m.	,, 7h. 1 m
,, 21	(Tuesday)	,, 6h. 12n.	,, 7h. 19m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, July 7th, 7h. 29-8m p.m.; Last Quarter 15th, 1h, 1-1m. p.m.; Apogee. 15th 8-6h, p.m.; New Moon. 23rd 8h, 8-4m. a.m.; Perigee 28th. 5-5h, p.m.; First Quarter, 30th 3h. 21-0m. a.m.

RAJAH'S DEATH FORETOLD BY ASTROLOGY.

LATE COL. MEADOWS TAYLOR'S STRANGE STORY.

Writing with reference to the deep rooted and universal belief of people in India in Astrology, the "Indian Daily Telegraph" narrates the following remarkable story, the truth of which was vouched for by the late Col. Meadows Taylor. The Colonel was once appointed Resident to a State in Western India, whose rajah was a minor. The family priest confided to him the secret that according to his horoscope the rajah was to die when he was 21. That was a secret, known only to the priest, but irrevocable. Taylor demanded the document, locked it up among his own private papers, and charged the priest to tell no living soul about the prophecy. The priest promised to comply, but said it would make no difference; the lad must die when the time came. As the young rajah was approaching the age mentioned, the Mutiny of '57 broke out; he was charged with complicity, found guilty, and condemned to death. The Resident and the priest conferred together, the latter sadly accepting as from the first inevitable the fulfiment of the prophecy. Taylor, however assured him that he would do his utmost to get the death sentence commuted. The priest said he might save himself the trouble, it was no use. Taylor did appeal and successfully, and with pleasure showed the old priest the Government order, cancelling the sentence of death and condemning the young Rajah to imprisonment in a fort in Madras instead. The priest refused to be comforted. Orders were given that the prisoner was to be escorted to Madras under the personal charge of an English officer. One evening, after the day's march, the officer left the Rajah alone in the tent they shared together, forgetting that he had left a revolver in a belt which he had taken off and placed on a chair. A shot was heard from the tent, and the officer rushed in to find that his charge had shot himself dead. He had just reached the age at which the horoscope hidden among the Resident's papers had set a limit to his life.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces has kindly consented to preside over a public meeting to be held at Mayo Hall, Allahabad, on Monday, 27th July to express the deep regret of the citizens of Allahabad at the sad and untimely death of the Hon. Rai Bahadur Munshi Ganga Prasad Varma.

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Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Das's
HEALTH LITERATURE
The most up-to-date Science of Health for Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—
THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY
80/2 Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, July 14th.

Consols 2½ %	75⅝plus ⅛
Berlin Cheques on London	20.49½unchgd.
Bar Silver Spot	25 7/16—½
Bar Silver 2 months hence	25½—½
Closing Tone of silver:—Fall caused by India and China Selling.	
Rupee Paper 3½%	63 13/16plus 1/16
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate	⅛ 27/32unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	89½plus ½
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	2½unchgd.
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3unchgd.
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	2½unchgd.
„ „ „ 6 „	2⅝—1
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77/9
Interest day to day loans	1unchgd.
„ 7 day market loans	1unchgd.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 14th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	4,000
„ Exports to Continknt	4,000
Futures at New York Aug.	12.34—4
Futures at New York Oct.	12.25—7
Advanced early on Bullish private crop Reports and declined owing to southern selling of futures in the local market.	
Spot Cotton at New York	13.25unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13 5/16unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet	
Futures at New Orleans Aug.	12.83—1
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	12.42—2
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.87½—⅓
Silver Commercial Bars	55—½

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 14th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	400
„ Imports	6,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—Dull-steady.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures Barely steady.	
Tone of Manchester Market Dull and weak.	
Mid. Americans	7.50plus 3
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.15unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.	Aug. 12.38unchgd.
	Oct. 12.26—6
New York Official noon call	Aug. 12.37—1
	Oct. 12.27—5
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Aug. 12.82—2
	Oct. 12.40—4

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.

J.A.	7.18—4
A.S.	6.96—6
S.O.	6.74—9
O.N.	6.68—5
N.D.	6.62—5
D.J.	6.61—6
J.F.	6.62—6
F.M.	6.63—5
M.A.	6.64—5
A.M.	6.64—6

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings" Rather more doing at rather firmer prices.

Tone "Cloths" Quiet prices steady.

Weft American 54's	11⅝
Weft Egyptian 80's	17
Tone "Yarns"	Quiet.
Weft Egyptian 32's	12
Twist 32's W.T.C.	10 5/16
„ 32's B.	10 13/16
„ 36's W.T.C.	10 9/16
„ 36's B.	11 1/16
„ 42's	11½
„ American 60's	15
„ Egyptian 60's	16½
„ „ 80's	21
Grey Shirtings 39" by 37½/38 yards 16 by 12—8lbs. Red Heading	7/9
Grey Shirtings 44" by 39 yards 14 by 13—8lbs.	8/2
White Nainsooks 28" by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15 Range	2/8½
White Mulls 28" by 18 yards 14 by 12 Green Ends	2/1
Cloth Gunnis's 36" G. 20 cif.	12/10½
40's BannerDills Twist	11½
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	11½
F.G.F. Tinnivelly cif. Liverpool	5½
Buyers or Sellers	sellers.
Months	July-August.
Water Twist American 30's	10⅝
„ „ „ 40's	11⅝
Mule „ „ 40's	11⅝
„ „ „ 50's	12⅝
„ „ „ 60's	14⅝
„ „ Egyptian 40's	16½
„ „ „ 50's	16⅝
„ „ „ 60's	17½

SHIPMENTS OF GOODS.

London, July 14th.

The following Statement comprises the Shipments of Goods for the Month of June 1914.

TO CALCUTTA.

COTTON PIECE GOODS (IN YARDS)	
Bleached and White	17,600,000
Unbleached and Grey	85,500,000
Dyed and Colored	6,600,000
Printed	6,800,000
TWIST AND YARNS (IN LBS.)	
Dyed and Bleached	430,000
Unbleached and Grey	460,000
Total ShipDent of Salt	12,000

TO RANGOON.

COTTON PIECE GOODS. (IN YARDS).	
Bleached and White	2,400,000
Unbleached and Grey	1,100,000
Dyed and Colored	1,500,000
Printed	1,200,000
TWIST AND YARNS (IN LBS.)	
Dyed and Bleached	260,000
Unbleached and Grey	20,000

TO MADRAS.

COTTON PIECE GOODS. (IN YDS.)	
Bleached and White	3,800,000
Unbleached and Grey	7,700,000
Dyed and Colored	1,400,000
Printed	2,400,000
TWIST AND YARNS (IN LBS.)	
Dyed and Bleached	280,000
Unbleached and Grey	480,000

TO BOMBAY.

COTTON PIECE GOODS. (IN YDS.)	
Bleached and White	15,300,000
Unbleached and Grey	14,200,000
Dyed and Colored	5,700,000
Printed	10,700,000
TWIST AND YARNS (IN LBS.)	
Dyed and Bleached	300,000
Unbleaches and Grey	900,000

TO KARACHI.

COTTON PIECE GOODS (IN YDS.)	
Bleaches and White	13,300,000
Unbleached and Grey	2,500,000
Dyed and Colored	1,100,000
Printed	2,500,000
TWIST AND YARNS (IN LBS.)	
Dyed and Bleached	80,000
Unbleached and Grey	20,000

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS

London, July, 14th.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F July-Aug.; London done	35½—½
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. July-Aug.; London sellers dull	35½—½
New South Wales June; nominal	35½—½

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug.; Dunkirk sellers unchanged	55½
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug.; Antwerp sellers steady unchgd.	50½
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug.; Dunkirk sellers firm unchanged	52½
Linseed Calcutta July-Aug.; London done sellers firm	51plus 6d
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) July-Aug.; Hamburg sellers firm	47½plus ½
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) July-Aug.; Hull sellers quiet unchanged	£6/5/0
Standard Copper G.M.B. (Yesterdays)	£61 61½—½
Copper Braziers	£75½—1
Yellow Metal	6½—⅝

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged	11
Arrivals:—"Wachtfels."	

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers Oct.-Dec.; steady prices rather better	12/7½plus ½
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India sellers Oct.-Dec.; nothing doing unchanged	11/9
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Aug.;	9/5—½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct.-Dec.; unchanged.	9/6
Opened firmer closed quieter.	
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers July-Aug.-Sept.; steady unchgd.	13/4½
Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; unchanged	10/2½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay & Karachi July-Dec.; unchanged	10/3½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; unchanged	11/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; nothing doing prices almost nominal unchanged	11/7½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber July-Aug.; Buyers firm	2/11plus¼d

BOMBAY MARKETS.

BOMBAY, July 15.

Owing to the funeral of Lady Hardinge many of the offices and markets were closed this afternoon.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Rs.	From.	Banks.
7 bundles rupees	14,000	Bahrein	National
17 packages „	34,000	Linga	..
2 parcels silver	19	London	Yokohama

EXCHANGE.

The market is quiet but steady and unchanged with little doing.

We quote:—

	s. d.
BANKS SELLING—	
T.T. ready	1 3 31—32
D.D. mail	1 3 31—32
T.T. forward, 15th August	1 4
BANKS BUYING—	
Private D.D. ready	1 4 1—32
Credits 3 m-s ready	1 4 5—32
„ „ forward, August	1 4 3—16
„ „ 6 m-s ready	1 4 5—16
Francs 3m-s ready	109½
Marks „ „	138 to ¼
60 days Hongkong	136½
„ Shanghai	181½
„ Japan	150½

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London was ¼ down at 25 7/16 for ready and 25½ for forward. The decline was due to India and China selling. Local rates are easier as under.

We quote—

	Rs	a.	p
English bar gold	24	1	0
Australian bar gold	24	0	6
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	74	3	0
1st Settlement	74	4	0
2nd Settlement	74	2	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 13th July 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	49	55,267
B. B. & C. I. Railway	120	146,417

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND SHARES.

To-day being the funeral day of Her Excellency Lady Hardinge both the Government Paper and the Share Markets were closed as a mark of respect for the memory of the dead.

COTTON.

The following are the latest private cables to hand:—

Weld and Co.:—(Liverpool):—"Very small market, not much selling on account of dry weather. Near positions steady on account of short covering by Continent. Later:—Market eased on local long liquidation and New Orleans selling on favourable crop accounts. Manchester market flat, nothing doing. American consumption for June 473,000 bales including 27,000 linters." (New York):—"Small featureless market."

Gruning:—"Market would have been worse but that drought continues. American yarn production decreasing."

Habersham King:—"The continued dry weather in Arkansas, Tennessee and the northern parts of Mississippi and Alabama is resulting in high temperatures, an unfavourable combination at this stage of the growth, and unless rains come soon the damage will be serious. Elsewhere, while the weather has been about ideal, and has resulted in a most promising condition of the plant, this very condition renders it susceptible to serious damage from but slight drought, and conditions are now becoming threateningly dry."

The American markets closed rather easier New York futures for October being 7 points down and New Orleans 2 points down. The market is entirely a weather one and will be governed by the weather reports from day to day. Crop accounts are conflicting. The above cable from Mr. Habersham King, the well-known crop expert, is not encouraging, but New Orleans is advised as selling on favourable crop accounts.

The local market opened quiet but steady at Rs. 285 for good Broach march, Rs. 231 for fine Bengal January and Rs. 253 for fine Khamgaon-Akola January. Owing to the funeral of Lady Hardinge the market has been closed to-day.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	5000
Total Imports	10,000?

Future Delivery Prices:—

Months.

J.A.	7.20 ?
A.S.	6.98 ?
S.O.	6.76 ?
O.N.	6.70
N.D.	6.64
D.J.	6.63
J.F.	6.64
F.M.	6.65
M.A.	6.66

BAZAAR QUOTATIONS

Growths.	Fine Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery
H.G. Bengals	219		Jan. 1915
M.G. Bengals	231		„
Do.	204		July
M.G. Kandeish	240		Jan. 1915
Do.	210	200	July
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum,	253		Jan. 1915
Do.	229		July
M.G. Broach		285	March 1915
Do.	274		July
M.G. Muttia	208	196	„
Saw-ginned Dharwar		262	„
M.G. Westerns		262	„
Do.		257	„
M.G. Compta		280	„
M.G. Miraj		285	„

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Owing to the funeral of Lady Hardinge these markets were closed to-day.

FREIGHT QUOTATIONS.

Antwerp:—9s. l.s., 11s. s.c., ready; 10s. l.s., 12s. s.c., forward.

Dunkirk:—10s. l.s., 12s. s.c. ready; 10s. l.s., 12s. s.c., forward.

Hull:—10s. l.s., ready; 10s. l.s., forward.

Havre:—13s. l.s., 14s. s.c., ready.

Hamburg:—10s. l.s. 11s. s.c., ready; 13s. l.s., 14s. 6d. s.c., forward.

Genoa:—11s. l.s., 12s. s.c., ready; 11s. l.s., 12s. s.c., forward.

Liverpool and Marseilles:—10s. l.s., 10s. 6d. s.c., ready; 10s. 6d. l.s., 11s. s.c., forward.

Venice:—15s. l.s., 16s. s.c., ready; 15s. l.s., 16s. s.c. forward.

London:—10s. 6d. l.s., ready.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending yesterday at 6 p.m.:—

Cotton	8.410Bales.
Wheat	9.197Cwts.
Linseed	10.875 „
Rape, Rai etc.	212 „
Gingellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	1.334 „
Groundnuts	978 „
Castorseed	2.926 „
Rice	6.873 „
Myrabolams	621 „
Cottonseed	15.326 „
Mowraseed	2.900 „
Gram	348 „
Jowar	23.569 „
Maize	Nil
Barley	39 „

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 15.

The weather somewhat interfered with business to-day in the Calcutta share market. The Association rooms were closed at 2 p.m. as a mark of respect to the memory of the Vicereine. Transactions included:—

Banks,—Bank of Bengal 1,735.

Coal,—Bengal Coal 802; Baraboni 13½; Burrakur (ord) 17⅜; Govindpore 10 5-8; Huntodih 14; Kosoonda and Nyadee 21⅛; Minto 30½; Nazira (country) 5; Phularitand 6½; Raneegunge 21 5-8; Sendra 15⅛; Teetulmuri 9¼.

Jute,—Clive (ord) 42; Delta (ord) 119½; Hooghly (pref) 8½.

Miscellaneous (gold) 23.

JUTE FORECAST.

Preliminary jute forecast shows an increase of ninety-seven thousand acres over last year, being an increase of nearly three per cent.

DR. SUN YAT-SEN'S SCHEME.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION IN CHINA INEVITABLE.

A Shanghai message of June 17 says:—The "North China Daily News" publishes a letter said to have been penned by Sun Yat-sen and addressed to a Japanes in a high position, in which a collaboration of China with Japan is advocated as absolutely necessary in the interests of China. The letter states that once Yuan Shihkai has been overthrown, and the Young China Party is returned to power, Japan could enjoy a monopoly in trade for the whole of China by effecting a tariff union with China, Japan, now at the end of her means, would thereby create for herself a second India, such as alone gives England her position as aworld Power; and this would be brought about without a sword-cut and without even having to support a garrison in China.

Sun Yat-sen opens up a vista of Japan being entrusted with a revision of the code of laws, and of foreign exterritoriality being abolished in China as a result. China would also then take over the administration of the Maritime Customs. Sun Yat-sen asks for Japan's aid in her foreign affairs, and says that a new Revolution in China is inevitable. The aim could be more easily gained now than later, if Japan is only willing to act. Serious resistance was not at all to be expected. Great Britain would assent as soon as Japan broached her scheme, and lasting peace would be assured to China.

COLLISION IN THE HUGHLI.

B. I. VESSELS BADLY DAMAGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 15.

The "Englishman" publishes the report of a collision which occurred on the river Hughli on Tuesday between two British Indian vessels Orissa and Euryalus.

The accident occurred near Rajapur in the morning. The cause of the collision has not transpired but considerable damage was done to both the vessels and they immediately returned to the Kidderpore docks. The Orissa went straight into the dry dock to have the damage repaired whilst the Euryalus went into the wet dock for the purpose of partly discharging her cargo before undergoing repairs. The Orissa was not carrying much cargo and was bound for Sourabaya in Java. The Euryalus on the other hand had a large cargo and a few passengers and was bound for Australia.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday, 11th July should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's Victoria and Alexandra Docks

THE NON-MILITANTS.

REPRESENTATIVE MEETING AT QUEEN'S HALL.

If there were any wild women present on the night of June 19, at Queen's Hall during the great gathering convened by the London Society of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, they had the good sense to hold their peace; and the speeches made from the platform progressed without the slightest interruption, says the "Westminster Gazette." Indeed, with the exception of an unjust and painful reference to the King's name after the National Anthem had been sung, the meeting was quiet, orderly, and consequently impressive; just like those of "the good old times" before the advent of the fury. Resolution and sincerity hall-marked the faces of the rank-and-file as well as those of the leaders.

Lady Frances Balfour—setting an example that might well be emulated by others, inasmuch as she is not permitting the heavy sorrow which she has recently sustained to stand in the way of her public duties—occupied the chair in her capacity of President of the Association; and among others supporting her upon the platform were Winifred Countess of Arran, the Countess of Dudley, the Countess Brassey, Catherine Lady Decies, Lady Betty Balfour, Lady Willoughby de Broke, Lady Maud Parry, Lady Strachey, the Hon. Mrs Spencer Graves, the Bishops of St. Asaph and Kensington, Dr. Jane Walker, Dr. Florence Willey, Mrs. Henry Cadbury, Mrs. Spring-Rice, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Haslam, Mr. Halsey Ricardo, Mrs. J. G. Simpson, Mrs. Sidney Webb, Miss Margaret Ashton, and Mrs. Hood.

THE PRESIDENT.

Lady Frances Balfour, in opening the proceedings, said they had assembled in their strength to show their belief in a law-abiding attempt to obtain the Parliamentary Franchise for women on the same terms as it was, or might be, granted to men. They required increased funds and increased membership in order to pursue their propaganda. The recent speech of Lord Lytton in the House of Lords stood as the confession of their faith. They had no divided councils, and were in no way responsible for the deplorable actions of the Militants. But unless they blasphemed every time the latter's names were mentioned, they were accused of supporting or defending their mad policy.

After ten years of office the sun of the present government was rapidly sinking behind the mountains. (Loud applause.) Admittedly, during that period the nation had been engaged in no war at home or abroad. But at the present time one part of the United Kingdom was armed to the teeth in two opposing camps; the greatest troubles in industrial life were rapidly approaching; and the women of the country were restless and discontented with the treatment they had received from Parliament. The King's advisers alone were responsible for the militant movement, and all the crime and anarchy which was following in its wake. They had constantly broken the pledges they had given, and justice still stood knocking at their gates. If it were true that the militants were being financed by a few rich women, it was equally true that the anti-Suffrage movement was being financed by a few rich peers. However, they were now up against the last ditch, and they meant to storm the citadel. No great constitutional movement had ever been brought about by violence or anarchy; but was the outcome of a faith that justice was due to the oppressed.

MRS. HENRY FAWCETT.

Mrs. Henry Fawcett, in moving a resolution which pledged the meeting to do all in its power to further the cause in a legitimate manner, confessed that she associated herself with all Lady Frances had said about militancy. The terrible disorders had perturbed her much, and had gone like a stone to her heart. Nevertheless, she attributed the crimes to the fact that from the beginning the present Government had mishandled the question. They had been unable to read the signs of the times, and had failed to recognise that the movement was one of the greatest things that had happened in the history of the world. It had received no set-back whatever. On the contrary, there had been an enormous advance. The resolution at the Trade Union Conference at Manchester, where 2,000,000 men were represented, the recent division in the House of Lords, and the remark of Rev. George Bennett, president of the Methodist Conference, last Wednesday, in which he hailed with delight the near approach of the enfranchisement of women, all tended to show which way the wind was blowing. Eight years ago the London Branch had 1,500 annual subscribing members To-day they totalled 5,000; to which number might also be added 18,000 non-subscribing supporters. In modern times the social status of women had risen enormously. It was their duty to see that the political status rose to a corresponding height.

THE BISHOP OF KENSINGTON.

The Bishop of Kensington dealt with the subject from its religious and social aspect; and in the course of his address made several violent attacks upon the Press, accusing the newspapers of "throwing dust in the eyes of the public upon every possible occasion." "That remark," added his lordship, "of course will not appear."

Mrs. Sidney Webb strongly objected to a Parliament composed of men interfering with the business of women. The Insurance Act, she said, was completely imagined, devised, and carried out by men, who of course had to consider, inter alia, the sickness of women. It was monstrous that an expectant mother was compelled to submit to the cross-examination of a male official possessed of no qualifications for the delicate task, in order to obtain sick benefit. Such a duty should be assigned to nobody except a medical man or a member of her own sex.

A practical and able speech from Mrs. Hood, who proudly proclaimed herself to be one of the working class, brought a long but interesting gathering to a close.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 15th.

Imani Johnson Cardiff June 19

DEPARTURES.

July 15th.

Umvoles	Miller	Hull &c.
Uganda	Redfern	Karachi
Kamakura Maru	Nishimura	Kobe &c.
Delta	Le Mare	Shanghai &c.

The following vessels obtained their portclearance yesterday.

Steamer	Hannington Court. Wilson,	for Antwerp &c.
„	Murex Gatt	for Karachi
„	Dumra Andreasen	for Busreh &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday.

Steamer Salsette	(to arrive)	for Aden
„	Pentakota	for Durban &c.

S. S. Imani:—The steamer Imani, 2,979 tons, Captain R. Johnson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, which port she had left on June 19, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Hannington Court:—The steamer Hannington Court, 3,216 tons, Captain J. Wilson, will sail to-day for Leith and Antwerp, with a general cargo.

S. S. Murex:—The steamer Murex, 2,328 tons, Captain E. D. Gott, will sail to-day for Karachi, with a same bottom cargo.

S. S. Dumra:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain A. T. Anderson, will sail to-day for Busreh, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Colombo Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Colombo Maru left Singapore for Hongkong on the 13th instant.

S. S. Rangoon Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Rangoon Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 14th, and due in Bombay on the afternoon of Sunday, the 19th instant.

S. S. Olympia:—The Anchor Line steamer Olympia (Homeward bound), arrived at Marseilles on Tuesday, the 14th instant.

S. S. Marienbad:—The Austrian Lloyd steamer Marienbad from Trieste left Aden on the 14th instant, and is due here on the morning of the 20th instant.

S. S. Clan Macfarlane:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macfarlane left Liverpool on the morning of the 14th.

S. S. City of Benares:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Benares (Homeward bound), arrived at Marseilles on the morning of the 13th instant.

S. S. City of Calcutta:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Calcutta (Homeward bound), arrived at Liverpool on the 10th instant.

S. S. Imani:—The steamer Imani, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, during her voyage experienced, strong monsoon from 58 E. to 66 E.

P. DOCK

Wednesday, July 16th, 1914.

BERTH	STEAMER	AGENTS
A	Clan Macpherson	W. & A. G. & Co
B	Hidalgo	J. F. & Co.
C & E	Worsley Hall	K. N. & C.
F	Colaba	M. M. & Co.
G	Lawoo	Arab Steamer
K	Budrie	Arab Steamer.
M	Arcadia	P. & O. S. N. & Co
N	Baron Inverurie	J. F. & Co
O	Markgraf	S. & Co
P	Baron Ogilvy	J. F. & Co

V DOCK.

1	Scindia	W. & A. G. & Co
2	Dumra	M. M. & Co
3	Rinaldo	J. F. & Co
4	Sutton Hall	W. & A. G. Co.
5	Leeds City	M. M. & Co
7	Hannington Court	Wilson J. M. & Co
8	Clan Macbride	F. C.
9	Braunfels	M. & A. G. & Co
10 & 11	Lindenfels	T. M. & F.
12 & 13	Culna	M. M. & Co
14	Lhasa	M. M. & Co
15	Ostmark	W. & A. G. & C
16	Barala	M. M. & C

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1	Persia	P. & O. S. N. Co
4	Elgin	W. & A. G. Co
5	Luzon Maru	N. Y. K.
6	Alvi	T. M. & Co.
14	alyao (Repairing)	E. Collin & Co
15	Islam	T. M. & Co
16	Kowelt	Arab Steamer.
17	Rahmani	T. M. & Co
18	Dwarka	M. M. & C o

K OFFSIDE.

	Oma	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM

	Beekbergen	W. & A. G. & Co
	Barderdale	J. F. & Co
	Caledonien	M. M. & Co.
	Clan Robertson	T. M. & Co
	Gramsbergen	T. M. & Co
	Imani	Co
	Kela	M. M. & Co
	Kasara	M M. & Co
	Kirkee	W. & A. G. Co
	Kabinga	W. & A. G. Co
	Murex	W. & A. G. & Co
	Nairung	T. M. & O.
	Ocean	The Bombay &Co.
	Pentakota	M. M. & Co
	Jeddah	Arab Steamer
	Rhinea	M. M. & Co
	Peter Jebsen	A. G. &Co
	Rikard	Hunn F. F. C. & Co
	Steenbergen	W. & A. G. & Co
	Wartenfels	W. & G. & Co

EXPORTS.

July 15.

FOR HAMBURG.

OSTMARK (s) 110 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 114 bales cotton, 225 bales cotton fly, Solomon Brothers.

IMPORTS.

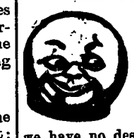
S. S. STEENBERGEN from Calcutta, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—5,405 tons coal.

S. S. MUREX from Balikpapan, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—3,045¼ tons kerosine oil in bulk.

To-day's (July 15th) freight quotations are as follows:—

TIRED.

WORN-OUT AND RUN DOWN.



The appetite grows poor, nights are passed sleeplessly, devoid of energy or ambition lifeless without any reasonnary day's work, listless and grow fagged out over the ordiunable to find the cause. We find ourselves and are so often That's what many of us often we have no desire for work or even pleasure. Then come troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking at the system is appalling—but we are all liable to it any time just the same. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the smallest symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

In Neurasthenia and the impotence of old age, this remedy gives especially marked results. Energy is in all cases quickly restored. These Pearls build up the delicate tissues, and bring back to manhood all broken down and weary constitutions. They renew vitality, replace weakness with strength, keen wits for dulled brains, and transform the dejected and desponding into healthy and cheerful men and women.

Price, per bottle of 40 pills Rs. 2, 3 bottles Rs. 5-8; V. P. 4 annas extra.

Address:—

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICA

COMPANY, DEPT. B. M.,

155, Jumma Musjid Market

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 17.

English Mail Steamer Salsette due, 6 a.m.

DAILY.

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Rickard Vaudeville Co. 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph Charni Road, 6-30 to 3, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

KEMBLE.—July 4th, S. P. G. Mission, Ahmednagar, to the Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Kemble a son.

PEPYS.—June 25th, at the Central Hotel, Simla, the wife of Captain G. L. Pepys, 57th Wilde's Rifles, Frontier Force, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

STORK—PAULI.—June 25th, at the Cantonment Church, Rangoon, by the Rev. G. H Seeley, Cornelis Hendrik, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. Stork, of Rangoon and Almelo, Holland, to Florence Pauli, of Middleham, England.

DEATH.

GANNON.—June 24th, at Dibrugarh, Captain C. B. Gannon, 113th Infantry.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut-Col. P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

July 16.

516 Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Friday 17th and Saturday 18th Inst.—"H" Coy. Class Firing.
Sunday 19th Inst.—Corps Spoon Shoot, 600 and 700 Yards.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a m
517 Signalling Class.—"G" Company Signalling Class will parade on Mondays and Fridays at 7-30 a.m. each week for instruction under Sergt. Ferrers Nicholson.
518 Lecture.—A lecture will be given by the Adjutant at Corps Head-Quarters this Thursday evening 16th Instant at 7-15 p.m. The Miniature Range will not be open this evening.
519 Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled or taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies as follows:—
No. 7753 Vol. F. J. Rowan, "A" Coy.
No. 7754 Vol. F. J. Pearl, "F" Coy.
No. 7755 Vol. C. S. Netscher, "F" Coy.
No. 7756 Vol. J. A. Amor, "F" Coy.
No. 7757 Vol. J. W. Eade, "F" Coy.
No. 7758 Vol. D. P. Reynolds, "F" Coy.
No. 7759 Vol. H. W. Pateman, "F" Coy.
520 Transfer No. 6503 Cadet R. N. Arklie, is transferred from "H" to "F" Company in the rank of Volunteer.

NOTICE.

With reference to the rifle shooting programme for 1914, the Commanding Officer has decided that for June 19th and July 5th and 19th, in the event of there not being sufficient competitors, one spoon will be given in each class for the best total scores of the three days added together.

(Sd.) O. T. MacR LECKIE, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Captain Stanley Reed Offg. Commandant.

July 16.

Signalling Class.—A signalling class will be held at the Bombay Gymkhana on Saturday morning, the 18th instant from 7-30 a.m.

Corps Shooting Club.

The winners of the spoons at last Saturday's competition were Troopers R. P. Dalley and H. Bishop. It is notified for information that the next practice shoot will be held at the British Infantry Range, Colaba, at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday the 18th July.

100 Yards Grooping 5 shots.
200 Snap shooting 7 shots.
300 Rapid, 35 seconds allowed 5 shots.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Act. Adjt. Bombay Light Horse.

AND AT PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Valunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following is a list of passengers booked to proceed by the Homeward Mail steamer sailing next Saturday:—

Capt P W Burrowes, Major F R Buswell, Capt P G Carey, Captain A M Colville, Major T S Cox, Mr G H Eaton, Capt G F Farran, Major C J D Freeth, Major J Frizelle, Mr E C Gibson, Mr W M Grylls, Mr H M Hood, Major A M Houston, Major S G Loch, Mr J B Low, Mr W D C Mackenzie, Mr G S Martin, Capt G K M Masson, Mr A O Standring, Major C G Stansfeld, Capt L B W Suttleworth, Mr E F Sykes, Miss J A Vaughan, Mr T G Whitehead. Mr P S Wikely, Mr A C Wilcox, Mrs Wilcox and two children, Capt A A Tod. Mr Gethanand Fatechand, Mr Govindram Fatechand, Mr S W Cartwright, Mr J W A Simpson, Mr and Mrs E H Carnell, Mr P R S Nichols, Major R M Hall, Capt G B Ashley-Cooper, Capt H T Molloy, Mr A H Izat, Mr C T M Smith, Mr S T Harris, Dr E. Nicholl, Mr and Mrs F P Rennie, Brig-Genl C T McM Kavanagh, CVO, CB, DSO, Capt C A Fleury-Teulon, Capt H B Nutting, Mr P Hormusjee Mr J. Nelson.

CORONATION OF THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

To celebrate the Coronation of His Majesty the Shah-in-Shah of Persia, Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Consul for Persia, has sent out invitations for a garden party at the bungalow of Mr. M. H. Dehdashtee, Dongarsi Road, Walkeshwar, from 5-30 to 7-30 p.m., on Tuesday next.

RELEASED PRISONERS AID SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Released Prisoners Aid Society will be held in the Corporation Hall on Tuesday, the 21st July, at 6 p.m, (S. T.) to transact the following business:—(1) To consider suggestions for amending Sections 3 and 21 of the Rules and Regulations; (2) To take steps to have the Society registered; (3) To take steps to obtain subscriptions; (4) To consider the question of an *ad-interim* Committee.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY JEWISH C.C. vs. NEW CENTURY C.C.

A match was played between the Bombay Jewish Cricket Club and the New Century Cricket Club on Sunday, on the Esplanade and resulted in a win for the former by 20 runs.

New Century C. C.—P. V. Varde 8, P. V. Save 4, M. M. Nadkarni 0, V. V. Varde 14, B. V. Varerkar 6, P. B. Kothavle 0, R. S. Pangam 4, B. N. Telang 0, V. S. Sukthankar 0, S. S. Vagh 0, N. S. Vagle 0, Extras 7, Total 43.

Bombay Jewish C. C.—H. S. Hyams 0, Samson Elisha 4, Samuel Judah 14, Aaron Samson 0, S. B. Abraham 18, Reuben Isaac 14, G. M. Benjamin 0, Meyer Gindill 0, M. Jacob 1, Samuel Elisha 9, E. I. Erulkar 0, Extras 3, Total 63.

KSHATRIYA CRICKET CLUB vs. BOMBAY TELEGU CRICKETERS.

This game was played on Sunday, on the Cross Maidan and resulted in a win for the Kshatriya Cricket Club by 49 runs.

Bombay Telegu Cricketers.—S. L. Babit 6, S. P. Swami 0, G. Rajaram 0, V. R. Mithal 0, M. B. Khandre 13, K. E. Irla 8, P. S. Seta 2, W. S. Machall 4, B. B. Keypal 3, R. D. Ghumalwal 2, Extras 2, Total 40.

Kshatriya C.C.—M. A. Neroy 27, M. R. Rele 6, N. K. Rele 29, V. V. Vasudeo 8, R. B. Bhiwandkar 0, K. W. Rele 0, W. S. Bhiwandkar 14, Z. R. Bhiwandkar 0, Y. G. Rele 0, J. W. Rajpurkar 4, P. V. Vasudeo 1, Total 89.

MAHARASHTRA C.C. vs. GAMDEVI RECREATION CLUB.

The above match was played on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Gamdevi Recreation Club by 9 runs. The Scores:—

Maharashtra C.C.—K. J. Varktak 1, C. A Subnis 17, L. K. Khauvazir 11, S. N. Kanvinde 6, R. V. Matkari 4, N. L. Ghangurde 6, P. S. Lele 1, P. N. Rege 9, V. N. Upadhya 0, K. N. Lele 11, M. R. Khanolbar 0, Extra 10, Total 76.

Gamdevi Recreation C.C.—S. R. Ront 13, Kenny 2, W. B. Pradhan 7, D. R. Ront 31, G. B. Pathare 2, R. K. Pathare 4, A. D. Thakur 4, K. A. Thakur 6, V. A. Moonj 0, S. Y. Thakur 5, K. R. Desai 3, Extra 2, Total 79.

BANK OF BOMBAY vs. Y. M. C. A. ((B."

This match was played on Saturday and resulted in a win for the Bank of Bombay by 49 runs.

Bank of Bombay C.C.—Y. A. Navalkar 50, M. Trilokekar 15, Jal P. Shroff 21, F. Padsha 12, rest did not bat, Extras 3, Total for three wickets 101.

Y. M. C. A. "B".—Mathalone 5, Lamb 0, Stewnd 11, Walsh 1, Maine 3, Mackintosh 15, Lisher 8, Hankins 9, McMullen 0, Benjamin 0, Judah 0, Extra 0, Total 52.

BANK OF BOMBAY vs. R. I. M. OFFICERS' C.C.

This match was played on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Bank of Bombay by 107 runs.

R. I. M. Officers' Club.—Horne 19, Pearcey 2, Orchard 18, Vibart 1, Turbolt 0, O. Smith 5, Cooper 1, Greenlees 13, Black 1, Engledew 13, Garoton 5, Extras 4, Total 82.

Bank of Bombay C.C.—M. Vagal 2, Jal P. Shroff 7, F. Padshah 27, R. P. Stoneham 1, Killey 56, Dibbs 53, D. Bomanjee 9, G. Stu Milne 0, N. S. Gazdar 9, B. H. Lochhead 1, K. S. Navalkar 4, Extras 20, Total 189.

PATHARE PRABHU C.C. vs. DECCAN GYMK HANA.

The above match was played on Sunday and resulted in a win for the latter by 8 runs. The scores:—

Pathare Prabhu C.C.—G. A. Dhairyawan 13, M. B. Rao 17, G. S. Dhurandhar 4, M. V. Kirtikar 13. B. G. Rane 2, M. A. Talpade 17, B. A. Talpade 4, V. M. Jayakar 2, K. S. Trilokekar 0, V. L. Jayakar 2, A. S. Dharudhar 0, Extras 10, Total 84.

Deccan Gymkhana.—Singham 0, Mudliar 23, Bhagwub 11, P. V. Date 29, Khare 2, Thorar 2, Mule 4, Deshpande 13, Yerodekar 1. V. P. Date 2, Dutar 0, Extras 5, Total 92

ORION SPORTING ASSOCIATION v. BANDRA CYCLISTS C. C.

This match played at Santa Cruz on Sunday, resulted in a win for the Orion Sporting Association by seven wickets and 17 runs.

MAHOMEDAN C. C. v. NEW HINDU C. C.

The above match was played on Sunday and resulted in a win for the former by 68 runs. The scores:—

Mahomedan C. C:—M. J. Naik 24, G. M. Parkar 19, G. M. Shaik 7, Mir Akram 7, Shaik Edroos 13, Vali Ahmed (Capt.) 4, M. N. Merchant 0, M. A. Attar (not out) 6, L. A. Kadirec 5, Hajee Hossain 2, Shaik Hossain 0, Extras 33, Total 120.

New Hindu C. C:—T. W. Joshi 2, B. L. Chandry 27, W. L. Masurkar 6, S. W. Masurkar 0, B. V. Tikhe 1, J. B. Girkar 0, Parkar 3, M. B. Sait 0, Y. P. Ranat (Capt.) (not out) 10, S. W. Watholkar 0, Mukka 0, Extras 3, Total 52.

NEW ESPLANADE C. C. v. UNION C. C.

This game was played on the Esplanade ground on Sunday last and resulted in a win for the former by 14 runs.

New Esplanade C. C.—Karadker 14, Kalusker 1, Gharat G. K. 1, Pawasker 4, Jayaker A. V. 11, Dhuru 0, Kalgootker 40, Jayaker Y. K. 12, Khedeker 8, Rane S. V. 4, Chinchanker 13, extras nil. Total 108.

Union C. C.—Vakil C. N. 20, Satla 28, Vishnu 13, Kamli S. M. 2, Khandre 12, Thanawalla 8, Merchand 2, Kothari 0, Ramnarayen 3, Thakur 0, Pandit 0, extras 6 Tctal 94.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

HORNETS GOOD SHOWING.

SHERWOODS WIN 4—0.

Yesterday on the Cooperage the Sherwood Foresters beat the Hornets by four goals without a response. At their first meeting, the latter, although they put up a good fight, were completely outclassed the military team winning by five goals to nil.

Those who expected a one-sided game however were disappointed, for the Hornets put up a very good fight, and although beaten by four goals, were by no means disgraced. The military team were without the services of Unwin and Sutton, their two great half backs, while the civilians had made sweeping changes in their team. Downes partnered W. James at back, Bradbury played centre and Windsor right half, while H. James took the outside right position, with the youngest James at centre-forward. Mahon was a newcomer.

The fate of the match was settled early in the first half when Boot scored from a pass from Cunningham, and it looked as though the game was to be a repetition of the meeting in the first round. But the Hornets not only held their own in the period, but frequently carried the war into the enemy's camp, and forced a few openings, which, with a little more luck might have borne fruit. The applause which broke from the spectators when half time was called was both spontaneous and deserved. On the teams turning round, the civilians continued to do well, but "hands" against James in the area brought a penalty, which Thornley converted. It was disheartening, and the Hornets scarcely played with the same spirit. Before time was called Thornley put his side twice ahead with two smashing shots at cloes range, thus sending out his side victorious by four goals to nil.

A spectator on the stands was heard to remark that the Hornet's team was like the furniture of a room—changes brighten the general appearance. They certainly did make a better showing to-day than they have done for sometime. Downes was quite a successful back, and H. James did fairly well at right-extreme. But the same can hardly be said for the rest of the changes. T. James at centre-forward hardly shaped. He seems to be thrust into important positions, which is hardly fair to the position or the players. Bradbury is by far a better right than a centre half, even making allowances for sore knees. Mahon did little. But the team, regarded as such, made the best showing they have done this season, and if they play on with the same hard spirit, they will yet make the recovery their supporters hope for them.

The Sherwoods were not in their very best form. Of course, it would be difficult to replace Unwin and Sutton, but even handicaped as the team was, there was little doubt of their superiority. The forwards tried hard, but James and Downes, helped ably by Windsor and Bradbury, showed a grim determination to give them no opening to shoot.

The following were the teams:—

Sherwoods Foresters:—Edwards, goal; Buyford and Wilkins, backs; Hayward, Astle and Hampton, halves; Carwood, Thornley, Boot, Cunningham and Mee, forwards.

Hornets:—Navin, goal; Downes and W. James, backs; Windsor, Bradbury and Finnigan, halves; H. James, Strelly, T. James, Mahon and Morris, forwards.

Referee:—Mr. G. Bennett.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	For.	Agst.	Points.
Sherwood Foresters.....	7	7	0	0	29	1	14
Bombay Gymkhana ...	6	4	1	1	7	2	9
Bombay Athletic	8	4	3	1	12	8	9
R. G. A. Bombay	7	2	3	2	7	13	6
Grant Medicals.	7	1	3	3	3	12	5
G. I. P. Athletic	7	1	4	2	3	10	4
Hornets	8	1	6	1	2	17	3

SECOND DIVISION.

G. I. P. Institute (2) beat Customs (0).

On the Oval the G. I. P. Institute scored a victory over the Customs by two goals to nil.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	For.	Agst.	Points.
Bombay Gym. "A"	7	5	0	2	27	4	12
Y. M. C. A.	6	5	1	0	10	3	10
G. I. P. Mechanics Inst.	7	4	1	2	15	6	10
Instituto Luso-Indiano.	6	3	3	0	11	9	6
Customs Athletic Club	8	1	5	2	9	20	4
Telegraph R. Club ...	7	1	4	2	5	12	4
Rangers	7	0	5	2	3	26	2

RAILWAY LINE BREACHED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SUKKUR, July 15.

The North-Western Railway line at mile 118/11 and 12 is breached about 3 feet in the up division at Dambol between Belput and Lindsay on the Ruk Quetta Section due to floods. The mails and passengers are being transferred. Through working is impossible till the water subsides. The length of the transhipment is about 200 yards.

ALCOHOL AS MOTOR FUEL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 15.

The "C. & M. Gazette" says that Sir Charles Bedford I.M.S., retired, is to preside over the Committee of Experts which Reuter announces will investigate into possibilities of the employment of alcohol as a motor fuel.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, 14th July, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

VARDON'S SIXTH OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

SPLENDID GOLF STRUGGLE AT PRESTWICK.

HUGE AND UNWIELDY CROWD

Harry Vardon won his sixth Open Championship at Prestwick on June 19 after a day's golf unique in the history of that competition, writes Mr. Bernard Darwin in "The Times."

Very often the issue has lain entirely between two men on the last day, but never have those two been brought face to face by the luck of the draw and never have they had to play before so terrific a crowd. For some six hours they fought their hand-to-hand fight in a ring enclosed by some six or seven thousand spectators, and two more exhausted men never tottered up to the home putting green than were these two at the end of it all. Vardon's aggregate score was 306, Taylor's 309.

It was a curious encounter, full of interest both golfing and psychological. In the morning neither party seemed much affected by the crowd or by the desperate nature of their duel to the death. Taylor played brilliantly and Vardon well. In the afternoon they both started as if they were frightened of one another. Both played bad shots, and Taylor's entailed heavier punishment. For a short while that most heroic of fighters was palpably "rattled," and during that brief period of his collapse Vardon pulled himself together and made the issue sure. All the way home Vardon played serenely and Taylor with infinite gallantry, but that one brief collapse had done it. It was one of the greatest fights that any one can ever hope to see, though he might reasonably hope to see a little more of it.

THE GREAT DUEL.

Vardon and Taylor started on their historic encounter before a tremendous crowd. One black line stretched away from the tee halfway to the first hole: another crowned the sandy hillocks in front of the green, and the green itself was edged with black. In the middle of this impressive and formidable picture were the two venerable figures of the duellists with Mr. Leslie Balfour Melville, a suitably imposing referee and Master of Ceremonies.

The beginning of the match was worthy of the occasion. Two lovely shots with wooden clubs right down the narrow neck between the wall on the right and the rough on the left, good pitches and steady putting gave each man a 4, and Vardon still had his lead of two strokes intact. He lost one at the 2nd hole through a very weak put, but gained three strokes at the next two holes. This was a period of sore tribulation for Taylor. A 6 at the Cardinal was bad, but 6 for the 4th, where he was badly bunkered from the tee, was worse. At the Himalayas Vardon took 4 as against 3, but a grand 4 at the 6th put the mischief to rights again.

Vardon was now four strokes ahead on the three rounds, and Taylor was not looking best pleased with himself or with anybody else. Taylor, however, is most dangerous when he has been stung into action, and he now proceeded to act. He drove a gorgeous ball to the 7th, which ended quite close to the hole, got a 2 to Vardon's 4, and was but two behind again. A beautiful 4 by Vardon gained him a stroke at the 9th, but after this he had for five holes a very serious lapse from grace—5 at the 10th, 6 at the 11th, where he was so heavily bunkered that he could hardly see the ball, 5 at the 12th, 5 at the 13th, and 5 at the 14th, where he played the simplest of pitches into a cross bunker. This was a dismal series of disasters and a great opportunity for Taylor, of which full advantage was taken. Taylor's score for those five holes was 4, 4, 5, 4, 4—splendid golf played with an air of concentrated malevolence, to which no description can do justice. Stroke after stroke fell away till with four holes to play Taylor led by two strokes.

Then Vardon pulled himself together in his turn in most gallant fashion. Both men played the perilous Loop beautifully. Taylor had a grand 3 at the 16th, Vardon at the 18th. The 15th and 17th were halved in 4's and Taylor, very hot but very determined, went in to his luncheon with a lead of two strokes. The scores were:—

Varon.—Out :—4, 4, 5, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4—37
Home:—5, 6, 5, 5, 5, 4, 4, 4, 3—41
Total 78
Taylor.—Out :—4, 3, 6, 6, 3, 5, 2, 4, 5—38
Home:—4, 4, 5, 4, 4, 4, 3, 4, 4—36
Total 74

THE LAST ROUND.

The first five holes of this round were as painfully dramatic as anything that one can imagine. At the end of these five Vardon had the Championship in his grip and held it. The first hole showed that both men were strung up to a high pitch of tension and that surprises were to be expected. Vardon was over the green in 2, Taylor nicely on it. Taylor missed a short put and took 5, and Vardon did even worse; he was far too strong with his run-up, putted badly and took 6. Taylor was now three strokes ahead and he had a shortish put to gain another at the 2nd hole. He was timid, however, and the hole was halved in 4. Taylor played the Cardinal steadily in 5, but Vardon hit two superlatively good shots right home on to the green, got his 4, and lopped off a stroke.

THE DECISIVE HOLE.

Then came the hole that probably settled the Championship. Taylor had had a disastrous 6 there in the morning through being bunkered on the left; this time he tried the other line and was bunkered on the right. He just got out, but his ball lay awkwardly, and he pushed his next shot into the burn. He had to drop another and put it over the green. Three puts completed the tragedy and he holed out in 7. Vardon had reached the green, steadily in 2; he made no mistake with his putting, got his 4, and thus at one fell swoop wiped out Taylor's lead and took the lead himself by a single stroke.

The next hole, the Himalayas, completed the work that the 4th had begun. Both played tee shots that were fairly shaky—Vardon, indeed, had not much to spare in carrying the mountain—and bothlay short on the bentcovered hillside. Vardon got his 4 steadily; Taylor played a rather weak pitch, and then horrified spectators by hitting his put a fearful blow that sent the ball eight yards past the hole. He took 5.

Vardon now led by two strokes, and from this point the game was something in the nature of a procession. Taylor went on trying as hard as he could—it is impossible to imagine him doing otherwise—but those two awful holes had broken just a little bit of that great heart of his, and for some time he was distincely unsteady. Vardon, on the other hand, settled down calmly and determinedly to take the gifts which the gods and his opponent had given him. Playing good golf—wonderfully good with that tumultuous crowd round him—he forged slowly ahead. He was three strokes up at the 8th, four up at 10th, five up at the 11th. Taylor got a stroke back with a beautiful 4 at the 13th, but lost it again at the 15th. There was a spark of real excitement when, at the 16th, Vardon putted weakly and took 5, while Taylor had a 3, but even three strokes up with two holes to go was a winning lead for Vardon. The last two holes were well and steadily halved in 4, and Vardon finished in 78 to Taylor's 83—306 to 309 for four rounds.

Details of the last round were:—

Vardon.—Out :—6, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 5—39
Home:—4, 4, 5, 5, 4, 4, 5, 4, 4—39
Total 78
Taylor.—Out :—5, 4, 5, 7, 5, 4, 4, 5, 5—44
Home:—5, 5, 5, 4, 4, 5, 3, 4, 4—39
Total 83

CRICKET IN POONA.

PATHARE PRABHU C. C. vs. POONA HINDU GYMKHANA.

The above match was played on Saturday and resulted in a win for the latter by 4 runs. The scores:—

Pathare Prabhu C. C.—G. A. Dhairyawun 21, M. B. Rao 30, V. L. Juyakar 0, M. V. Kirlakar 0, M. A. Talpade 0, B. G. Rane 15, B. A. Talpade 7, G. S. Dhurandhar 5, V. N. Juyakur 10, A. S. Dharadhar 0, K. S, Trilokekar 7, Extras 2, Total 97.

Poona Hindu Gymkhana.—K. K. Sahustrabudhe 11, R. G. Gupte 11, B. S. Bhusari 1, S. R. Vinshoorkar 20, M. G. Bhate 0, G. N. Pardeshi 1, Mhedekar 0, N. R. Bhide 4, V. G. Kale 0, Pongshe 32, V. D. Joshi 13, Extras 8, Total 101.

CRICKE. AT DHARWAR.

A Cricket match was played at Dharwar on Sunday, between the Coronation Cricket Club and the Excise Club and was won by the former by six wickets.

The Excise who batted first made 143 runs, Mr. Sungar 23 and Mr. Rennick 75 being top scorers.

The Coronation C. C. had put 186 runs when time was called, Mr. Mane and Shevade retiring for 52 runs and 78 respectively. Mr. Rennick for the Excise and Messrs. Mane and Shevade for the Coronation played a dashing game.

CRICKET AT GODHRA

The R. K. Talukdari School at Godhara opened the season by a match with the Gadhra Telang High School on Sunday. The match ended in a draw. The Talukdari Kumars scored 74 runs in the first innings and 64 in the second innings. The High School students scored 50 runs in the first innings and time was called when they had lost nine wickets for 57 runs.

PICKPOCKETS IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Pickpocketing apparently is getting rampant in Bombay, baffling the vigilance of policemen in disguise. The miscreants are carrying on their trade with impunity and have made it their living, making those persons going to make their purchases look like a fool, when they find that their purse is decamped with, and they have not the money to pay the tradesmen for articles purchased.

I myself have been a victim on several occasions, and these *Mawalis* are seen loitering about at Null Bazar, Kamatipura Bazar and Parel Lalwadi Bazar, as I heard from more then one person that their purses were abstracted unknowingly. In the Lalwadi Bazar a female was caught red handed while in the act of removing the purse, and the woman got several slaps on her face, and her hair pulled, after which she was let go.

Only a few days ago at the Null Bazar, two young urchins with a pair of scissors were trying to cut open someone's pocket at the fish market, and were caught, and received their dues with good blows. I then turned round and asked why not hand over the lads to the police, to which query the victim replied that "Time was money," and men of business cannot afford to dance attendance at the police court, and he therefore gave them their deserts on the spot. Their ages respectively must have been eight and twelve years.

This is now being carried on with impunity. Cannot our worthy Commissioner of Police get rid of them, and set some smart detectives at work, and thus make a deterrent example of them?

I often notice that there are two of these budmashes loitering about Null Bazar, following people whom they surmise have got money, and when they find that the party is very busy making necessary purchases, they then start their nefarious designs, and ten to one they succeed, and avoid detection.—Yous etc.

RAYMOND.

TO-DAY'S GREAT FIGHT.

WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP

"GUNBOAT" v. CARPENTIER.

The great fight between "Gunboat" Smith and Georges Carpentier the young French champion, which has been causing great interest in England, across the channel and in America, takes place to-day at Olympia. Not a vacant seat is available, and the scenes which have been witnessed at the Waldorf Hotel where the booking took place were probably the most remarkable in the annals of boxing. All sections and conditions of society have been scrambling for seats, from the humble individual sportsman with his five-shilling or ten-shilling ticket to the representatives from the clubs for their ten-guinea blocks.

MAETERLINCK AND BOXING.

Paris is all agog with excitement. At several of the fashionable restaurants the issue has been discussed nightly with as much fire and enthusiasm, the stability of the Empire might be considered to be at stake on the result of the contest. The personal interest Maeterlinck has been taking in the affair has greatly pleased the French people. The gifted poet adores boxing, and on one occasion at a charity fete was Carpentier's opponent in a few exhibition rounds. The poet in criticising boxing said:—"Boxing encourages violence but it is also the discipline of violence. It is a violence civilised by conventions that are almost courtesies. It is in fact an insurance against violence. Combat and struggle are the very essence of life. That is why it will be so good for France when Carpentier is champion of the world."

CARPENTIER'S RESPECT FOR "GUNBOAT."

In this last remark M. Macterlinck was apparently reckoning without "Gunboat" Smith. Carpentier, from all accounts has been taking the contest very seriously. He looks upon "Gunboat" as one of the most formidable opponents he has as yet been called upon to meet: he has been training hard and will face the music at the top of his form.

FRENCHMEN'S FAITH.

Frenchmen consider that their National Champion stands a great chance of winning. Their belief in his skill and lightning speed is implicit, and they consider that although "Gunboat" Smith is a man in his boxing prime, Carpentier's wonderful ring tactics should turn the scale in his favour. Those who know Carpentier best, state that his speed and endurance are greater than when he defeated Bombardier Wells, and they are persuaded that he will add one more victory to his long series of meritorious triumphs.

"GUNBOATS'S" WORK.

Meanwhile "Gunboat" has been putting in good solid steady work in the vicinity of Harrow, where he has established himself as a great favourite with the Harrow boys who have all along the line been evincing tremendous interest in the champion and his doings. "Gunboat" has not been making a "splash" with his training, but it may be confidently taken for granted that when he takes the ring to-day he will be as fit as bands, can make, him, his astute and popular manager, Mr. James Buckley may be relied on for seeing to this

EMPIRE DAY CHALLENGE CUP.

WON BY THE 16th INFANTRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 15.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables that the Council of the National Empire Day Challenge Cup has been won by the 16th Infantry at Newcastle. Austria with 2932 was the nearest.

The competiters were the 4th King's Royal Rifles at Dharial, 2,740, the 28th Dogras at Malakand, 2,644, the 26th Punjabis at Hong Konfi, 2,480; the 84th Punjabis at Rawalpindi, 2,463; the 24th Punjabis at Nowshera, 2,456; the 2nd 39th Garhwal Rifles at Lansdowne, 2,436; the 2nd North Staffordshires at Upper Topa, 2,432; the 29th Punjabis at Hyderabad, 2,376; the 52nd Punjabis at Cawnpore, 2,264; 35th Sikhs at Rawalpindi 2,244; the 14th Gurkhas at Bakloosh, 2,236; the 43rd Erinpura Regiment, 2,236; the Malay State's Guides, 2,220.

THE ARMY CHANGE.

"TIMES'S" INTELLIGENT ANTICIPATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 15.

In connection with the "Times" announcements the "Pioneer" says that they are no doubt intelligent anticipations but still anticipations.

Sir James Willcocks does not give up the Comand of the Northern Army until October. So there is no necessity that arrangements for filling his place should be already fixed in black and white.

Sir Percy Lake has long been marked out, in general opinion, as his successor and though this would mean one General of the British Service being succeeded by another, the selection of an Indian officer would put both the Army Commands into the hands of the Indian Service to which General Sir John Nixon belongs. It has been suggested that everything might be made trim by transferring General Nixon to the Northern Command and posting Sir Percy Lake to the Southern. As for the future Chief of the General Staff; it is an undo stood thing that while Sir Beauchamp Duff is Commander-in-Chief a General of the British service will be selected and in that cast the selection of none can be more probable than that of General Anderson.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, July 16, 1914.

DUST AND TRAFFIC.

During the rainy season one is apt to forget that in a city like Bombay there has been a persistent outcry against the dust nuisance during the hotter months. At the present moment we find that there is an agitation in favour of a higher taxation on motor vehicles, which, it is alleged, destroy the surface of the roads and thereby accentuate the dust nuisance, and incidentally multiply the cost of road maintenance. The agitation is directed mainly against rubber-tyred vehicles for the conveyance of goods and not against those vehicles used for passenger traffic. In Calcutta and Rangoon, two other progressive cities, it has been decided that all vehicles used for conveyance of goods should have wheels with tyres at least three inches in width. This of course refers to iron-tyred vehicles, but, if iron tyres of a width of three inches, are considered to be sufficient protection against the destruction of roads, it is not extravagant to assume that the rubber tyres of motor lorries, which are usually very much more than three inches in width, should satisfy the requirements of the most exacting. Slow moving motor vehicles with the usual stout tyres, solid or pneumatic, as a matter of fact, suffer more damage from the road than the road does from them. It is the rapid moving passenger motor vehicles, with a low wheel base, that constitute a large factor in the road repair bill. Cars with a low wheel base produce a considerable suction, when travelling at 15 miles an hour, the speed limit in Bombay, and existing methods of road maintenance augment the dust nuisance rather than prevent it.

In a sea-girt city the ratepayers have a right to expect that there should be no dust nuisance; but in Bombay the residents have come to look upon the dust nuisance as an imperishable monument to the methods of the Municipality. Tar sprinklers and tarred roads are excellent for short-lived effects but the cause of the dust nuisance is left unheeded. In different cities the dust nuisance is ascribed to different causes. On the Continent we read of cities where meteoric dust is engaging the brains of the scientists. In Calcutta, we are told, that the force with which the water is projected from the hose attached to the ground hydrants for street-watering purposes disintegrates the bindage on the road surface and this produces dust. In Rangoon, where it rains practically for eight months in the year, we are told that the laterite, which forms a goodly proportion of the road material, yields to the constant state of moisture and thereby wrecks the solidity of the road, thus causing dust. In various parts of India various materials have been used for making roads. There is no doubt that for iron-tyred wheeled traffic nothing is more durable than stone setts, which also eliminate the dust nuisance, but the disadvantages in the direction of "noise" and inconvenience to any other sort of vehicle, to say nothing of initial expense are prohibitive. Wood paving has also been tried in Calcutta with creasoted deal blocks. The initial expense with this method is also very high and prohibitive in the case of the poorer municipalities. While wood is durable and the element of noise is eliminated, it has the drawback that in roads, like the Queen's Road, where trees overhang the roadway, such a road, if wood paved, might prove a prolific source of disease owing to insufficient deodorisation. Asphalt macadam has been tried but has been superseded by a synthetic material known as "tarmac," which is at present largely used in Calcutta. Asphalt laid plastically on the roads of Calcutta proved a hopeless failure, as the intense heat experienced in that city during the summer months caused the whole of the asphalt road surface to curl like a surveyor's map.

Turning to Bombay we find that, generally speaking, this city can boast of having roads as good as any in the East, but the Municipality in its endeavour to secure a smooth road seems to neglect the dust nuisance. After a road is tarred, loose sand is thrown upon the tar, and this is largely responsible for the dust nuisance in Bombay. So long as the tar is moist the sand adheres to it, but when the tar dries and the vehicular traffic has told its tale of wear and tear, the dust nuisance becomes intolerable at times. During the dry weather the slightest little gust of wind creates a miniature sand storm around the Bandstand near the Oval. There seems to be no reason why this otherwise beautiful city should not be rid of the dust nuisance. Calcutta very often blames the neighbouring municipalities for the dust nuisance experienced in that city; but Bombay can offer no such excuse, as she has the advantage of being an island. Tar is an excellent medium for laying the dust and is sanitary, into the bargain, but the use of sand on the top of the tar seems to be open to objections from the dust standpoint. Moreover the advantage for which the sand is laid is negatived by the use of the street-sweeping machines, which do no more than sweep off the very sand, which the Municipality has been at such labour and expense to coat the road with but a few days previously. That there will always be dust the public will recognise; but there is no reason why the city fathers, who are the custodians of the amenities of citizenship, should help to add to our discomforts by sanctioning money for creating a dust nuisance. The question as to what is the best bindage to use for road-working purposes is one which has vexed and perplexed many eminent road engineers who have experimented in the East, and successive expedients have been employed in rotation with the seasons of the year; yet, to-day we are as far away from satisfactory roads as when we converted the Maratha Ditch into a thoroughfare.

THE FRENCH CRISIS.

The debate in the French Senate on the unpreparedness of the Army has caused, as might be expected, consternation in France. It comes as an amazing revelation in the light of the generally held belief of the last few years that the French Army was the most efficient in Europe. But nothing is harder than to frame a reliable judgment, on the basis of the scandals exposed, as to the present condition of France. So far as the Army itself is concerned, doubtless effective measures in the way of remedies will immediately be taken, and Reuter to-day reports that M. Viviani has given an undertaking to that effect But this can hardly remove the feeling of depression which is uppermost in the minds of all Frenchmen, that according to the Inspector-General of the Artillery, no progress had been made during the last forty years, that is, since the Franco-German War. Frenchmen must be asking themselves the question: Have the last forty years been for France a time of decline or of decay? The student of contemporary French history can hardly fail to give a clear answer when he considers that during that period France has created a great Colonial Empire in Africa and Asia; that she has played her part in the counsels of Europe with consummate skill and distinction; that she has carried the burden of a stupendous army as well as navy; that her national wealth has steadily increased; and that her people have revealed, especially in some recent crises, a wonderful faith in and devotion to their country. Of all Continental nations, the French are perhaps most strongly possessed of the national feeling, and even the large number of socialists, pacifists and anti-militarists, in spite of their abstract political theories, are still good Frenchmen of whom a ready response may always be expected when their country's call is urgent. Many people are apt to suppose that a country in which Ministers succeed each other every few months, in which the population is not increasing, and in which outlay constantly exceeds revenue can hardly be progressing and growing stronger. But this inference is not necessarily justified. The French are dominated by the impulse of thrift, which partly accounts for the stationary figure representing the total population, but which also makes it possible for the Government to meet the country's ever-growing requirements by loans which supply the balance unfilled by taxation. The frequent changes of Ministry may emphasise the somewhat volatile character of the nation, but the changes in themselves have little effect on the continuity of administration, inasmuch as the President and the permanent staffs of the offices are the real repositories of a clear administrative tradition and in some cases of a deliberate and definite policy, as, for instance, the foreign policy of France, which derives its strength and comprehensiveness solely from the nation itself, and which no Foreign Minister dare modify. It would, of course, be rash to attempt to prophesy whether the Viviani Ministry will be given a fair chance to carry out its programme, which, is mainly concerned with the defences, finance and social reform. The Ministry is acceptable to the Chamber because it has been formed from parties that are strong enough in that House to carry it. But the presence of hostile elements cannot be ignored. French politicians, as everybody knows, are too apt to indulge in personal or party rancours, and one has to remember that the Chamber is divided into a very large number of sections, that these do not always readily combine, and that accidents may bring about unexpected consequences. For the present, however, in the light of the Army scandals, there is every likelihood of the nation rallying to the support of M. Viviani in his great work of military organisation. If that is done successfully, the carrying out of the financial programme,—which is, briefly, to balance the national account, which has been overdrawn,—and the social programme, are not likely to present great difficulties. It may of course be admitted that the French statesmen of to-day do not present to Europe's view the same commanding figures as those of older generations. But that is in part the effect of perspective, and it holds good to-day of the statesmen of every country in Europe.

Notes of the Day

Bombay Presidency in 1912-13.

Apart from the improvement recorded in the demand and collection of land revenue, the Land Revenue Administration Report (Part II) of the Bombay Presidency including Sind for 1912-13, which has just been issued, contains a good deal of valuable information regarding agricultural prospects, education, trade and industries, which have a vital bearing on the condition of the Presidency. The Bombay Government's Resolution on the Report dated 14th May, 1914, which was published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of June 12th reviewed the whole situation during the year, under report, fully covering the results of the District Officers' investigations. It is unnecessary, therefore, to go over the same ground again, except to mention briefly the salient features of the Report. The actual demand of land revenue for the year amounted to nearly 3½ crores. Adding to this the unauthorised arrears and the suspensions outstanding at the end of the previous year the total demand reached 4.10 crores. Out of this three and two-fifths crores were collected, 55.88 lakhs suspended, and 12.12 lakhs remitted, the feature of the year's operations being the ease with which the collections were made.

A Satisfactory Year.

On the whole, the agricultural outlook was distinctly better than in the previous year in spite of the shortage of fodder for cattle. The Government we are told, has still under consideration the establishment of a central reserve of fodder. In Sind the year was fairly good, although the inundation was a short one and the Indus began to fall rapidly before the end of Auugst, the revenue demand increasing by more than 12 per cent., and the area under cultivation by over 35 per cent. The industrial development of the Presidency maintained a steady progress. Trade was good, prices were high and wages showed an upward tendency, but the supply of labour was inadequate and the standard of efficiency showed no improvement. An improvement is recorded in primary education, a large number of schools having been opened during the year. It is satisfactory to learn that the statement so often made that the land is rapidly passing from agriculturists to non-agriculturists has no foundation, so far as the Presidency of Bombay is concerned. On the whole the Report records considerable material prosperity and an appreciable advance in the standard of the living of the people.

Port Trust Receipts.

Year after year the Bombay Port Trust continues to break old records and to set up new ones both in the matter of receipts, values of imports and exports, and tonnage of vessels visiting the port; and it is therefore not surprising to find that the receipts for the year ending March 31st were the highest on record in the history of the Port of Bombay. The official statements of receipts and expenditure for the year published in another column, show that the receipts exceeded the estimates by Rs. 10,06,000, and amounted in all to only Rs. 1,20,000 short of a crore of rupees, thus exceeding the previous highest,—last year's,—by ten lakhs of rupees. After meeting all expenses the surplus receipts amount to Rs. 16,49,465, which is to be transferred to the Revenue Reserve Fund bringing that fund up to Rs. 105 lakhs. The Revenue Reserve Fund has been specially built up to meet impending requirements on account of the large capital works now being undertaken, and as the expenditure on these works is estimated at about 6½ millions pounds sterling, or over nine crores of rupees these annual additions to it from excess of receipts over expenditure cannot be too large. Writing of the Port Trust reminds us what a secretive body it is. Its meetings are held behind closed doors, and no one but the Trustees and officials know what takes place at them, for not even an official copy of the "proceedings" is supplied to the press, as is done in some other ports; while an official statement like the one under notice gives only the most bald and meagre details. A little more publicity would do no harm, and would probably do a good deal of good by enabling people to take more interest in the City's greatest asset.

A High Court Contretemps.

It is rare indeed that such a contretemps occurs in a court of justice as took place in the Insolvency Court in Bombay yesterday morning. At the hour appointed for business to begin, his Lordship, Mr. Justice Davar was seated on the Bench, but there were no clerks in attendance, and a hurried inquiry elicited the information that not only were the clerks not in attendance, but the offices were closed, and the papers locked up. What had happened was this. A meeting of the judges was held on the previous evening, and it was decided that all the courts except the Insolvency, Sessions and Criminal Appeal Courts should be closed yesterday, but that these Courts should sit. Evidently some one had misinformed the clerks of the Insolvency Court, and they took a holiday yesterday, with the result that Sir Dinshaw Davar could not proceed with the work and had to adjourn the sitting, after dealing with one or two very urgent matters.

Tantalising Weather.

The weather for some time past has been of the most tantalising description. Every day interemittant showers have fallen at more or less frequent intervals, and the showers have come on so quickly and so unexpectedly that a great many people have been "caught" and suffered all the discomforts of wetting. With showers every day, one can hardly call the present conditions a break in the rains, but that is what it really amounts to. We have to go back a fortnight to find a day on which more than an inch of rain fell and on most days for the last two weeks the fall registered has been less than half an inch. The consequence is that our rainfall in Bombay is getting further and further in defect and at 8 o'clock yesterday morning was 13 inches below the average. An hour's good solid rain would register more than has fallen all this week, and would do a great deal of good. The only crumb of comfort to be got out of the present conditions is that thus far we have escaped the floods, with all their discomforts which heavy rain, when it is sustained for any length of time, invariably cause in Bombay. But the rain must come or worse will befall later in the year, and when it comes the floods will surely follow, so that the evil day, or days, is only postponed.

The Viramgam-Radhanpur Project.

The Honorary Secretary Shri Radhanpur Jain Mandal have just written to the Secretary of the Railway Board, asking to be informed as to Government's decision with reference to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company's recent application for a concession for the construction of the Viramgam-Radhanpur Railway. The letter points out the prospects of the projected line, and that Messrs. Killick Nixon are ready to float a company as soon as the concession is granted. As far as can be judged the proposed railway is likely to tap successfully a large area of agricultural country, Radhanpur being a commercial centre with two cotton-producing districts, Vadhiar and Kankrej, and having an abundance of wheat, castor and rape-seeds. The adjacent villages of Varahi, Salgam, Bhaba, Throad and Thana, belonging to the Palanpur Agency, are also rich in agricultural products, and will doubtless help to launch the goods traffic. The passenger traffic too is expected to be remunerative, as at least half a million of Jains annually visit the Sankeshwar and Loteswar two well-known places of pilgrimage in Radhanpur State.

FUNERAL OF LADY HARDINGE

MEMORIAL SERVICE IN CHAPEL ROYAL

ROYALTIES ATTEND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 14.

Simultaneously with the funeral of Lady Hardinge at Penshurst at 12-45 to-morrow, a memorial service will be held, by permission of the King, in the Chapel Royal, St. James' Palace.

LONDON, July 15.

Queen Alexandra and other members of the Royal Family will attend or be represented at to-day's memorial service for Lady Hardinge at the Chapel Royal.

Queen Alexandra has sent to Penshurst a magnificent wreath from Sandringham as has also the Empress Dowager of Russia.

NOTABLE MOURNERS.

LONDON, July, 15.

A very large congregation attended the memorial service held in the Chapel Royal St. James' Palace, at the time of the funeral of the late Lady Hardinge.

Among those present were Queen Alexandra, the Dowager Empress of Russia, Princess Victoria, the Marchioness of Crewe, Mr. and Mrs. Asquith, Lord Curzon, Lord Lansdowne Mr. Balfour, Lord and Lady Ampthill, Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, Sir George Birdwood and other prominent persons.

There was also a large number of Indian students.

The beautiful choral service was conducted by Cannon Sheppard. It was throughout most impressive.

THE FUNERAL SERVICE.

PROFUSION OF BEAUTIFUL WREATHS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 15.

The remains of the late Lady Hardinge were removed to Penshurst this morning The funeral service was held at Fordcombe parish church, Tunbridge Wells.

A number of distinguished persons were present including Lord Crewe, their Majesties were represented by Lord Annaly and Queen Alexandra was represented by Colonel Streatfield.

A profusion of beautiful wreaths covered the coffin, including those sent by Queen Alexandra, the Queen of Norway, Princess Victoria, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy also sent a wreath.

SYMPATHY FROM BOMBAY.

LORD WILLINGDON'S TELEGRAM.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay sent the following message of sympathy to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy:—

On behalf of my Government please convey to His Excellency the Viceroy the deep and heartfelt sympathy in his sad bereavement which will be shared by every community in the Presidency.

The Viceroy sent the following reply to His Excellency:—

I deeply appreciate the kind message of sympathy you have given me from Bombay and send my very grateful thanks.

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY.

The Servants of India Society, sent the following message of condolence to His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Hardinge:—

Servants of India Society feel profoundly grieved for the sudden demise of Lady Hardinge and offer their deep and heartfelt condolence to Your Excellency in your sad bereavement. Her Excellency had endeared herself to the people of India by her solicitude and effort for the up-lift of Indian womanhood, and the whole of India will share Your Excellency's grief at this sorrowful event.

KHOJA PANJEBHOY CLUB.

Mr. Cassamali Jairajbhoy, President of the Khoja Panjebhai Club, of which H. H. the Aga Khan is the patron, has received the following reply from the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy:,

His Excellency sends you and the members of your club, his best thanks for their kind message of sympathy.

KHOJA SHIA IMAMI ISMAILI COUNCIL.

The Council expresses its utmost sorrow for the premature death of Lady Hardinge and sympathises with Lord Hardinge in his bereavement. The Council further resolved to send a telegram to the above egect to Lord Hardinge. The Council took a note of the telegram received to-day from H. H. the Aga Khan from Zanzibar expressing his sorrow for the death of Lady Hardinge and directing the Council to keep the business of the Jamat closed. In pursuance of the above telegram it was further resolved that the members of the Khoja Shia Imami Ismail Agakhani Jamat should keep their business closed to-morrow (Thursday the 16th inst) in commemoration of the death of Lady Hardinge.

The congregated Jamat held in the evening prayers for the benefit of the soul of Lady Hardinge and dispersed in solemn gravity.

DAY OF MOURNING IN BOMBAY.

COURTS, OFFICES AND SHOPS CLOSED.

Yesterday was a day of mourning in Bombay. All the courts in the High Court, with the exception of the Criminal Sessions and the Criminal Appeal Court, were closed, and all the Police Courts were similarly closed, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Lady Hardinge.

The officer of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Cotton Trades Association, and the Mill-owners' Association, as well as those of most of the European and Indian mercantile and trades firms of the city were also closed, as were the share markets, exchanges and bazaars. Flags were also flying at half mast on all the public and many private buildings in the city.

Messages of condolence were also sent by the Bombay Country Tobacco Trade Association, the Karnatak Club, the Gujarati Hindu Shree Mandal, the East Indian Association, the Students' Brotherhood, the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, the Panch Shroff Marwari Association, the Vadnagara Nagars in Bombay, the Bandra Municipality, the Jewish Division of St. John Ambulance Brigade, the First Aid and Nursing Brotherhood, the Ankleswar Municipality, the Godhra Talukdari School, the Lunawada Durbar, the Elphinstone College Hostel, the people of Alibag, the people of Malegaon, and the Jain Swetamber Jain Conference Office.

CALCUTTA'S DAY OF MOURNING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 15.

To-day being the day fixed for the funeral of Lady Hardinge it was observed in Calcutta as a day of mourning. All Government offices, banks, the High Court, police courts, and many business firms and big shops were closed.

Flags were flying half-mart on Government offices, courts, consulates, vessels and housetops.

The Chief Magistrate warned and discharged all persons arrested under the local Act in petty cases.

In the afternoon students' processions started from different schools and met at College Square, where references were made to the good qualities of her Excellency.

BOMBAY MEMORIAL SERVICE

A SOLEMN AND IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY.

There was a very large congregation at the memorial service held last evening at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay. Sir Basil Scott and all the Judges of the High Court, the Foreign Consuls in Bombay, The Director of the Royal Indian Marine Commanders and Officers of the Dartmouth and other R. I. M. ships now in harbour, and other officers of the Garrison now in Bombay, were present in uniform, and representatives of the various communities in the city were present, the major portion of the congregation being, of course, British people residing in Bombay.

The service was the abridged Burial Service of the Established Church, and as the solemn words of the service were entoned by the Ven. Archdeacon Barham, one realised perhaps more than ever before the tragedy of Lady Hardinge's death, and the thoughts and prayers of the congregation went out to his Excellency the Viceroy in his great bereavement.

The service commenced with the hymn "When Our Heads are Bowed With Woe," softly and reverently sung by the choir and congregation, and following this the 39th Psalm was chanted by the choir. The Archdeacon then read the words set apart for the burial of the dead, from the 15th Chapter of Corinthians, the passage in which occurs those beautiful but intensely solemn words "Oh. death, where is thy sting, Oh! grave where is thy victory." The hymn "Now the Labourer's Task is O'er," and the other portions of the Burial Service followed, another hymn "Jesus Lives" being sung before the prayers. The hymn "On the Resurrection Morn" concluded the service, and following it, the congregation stood while the sadly-majestic strains of the "Dead March in Saul," beautifully played by Dr. Faulkner rang out. This music, more than any other perhaps, brings home to one the majesty and solemnity of death, and as it was played many a silent tear of sympathy with our bereaved Viceroy was shed.

ST. MARY'S POONA.

AN IMPRESSIVE SERVICE.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 15.

If Lady Hardinge's death has had a most painful effect upon all communities in Poona, the memorial service held at St. Mary's Church this evening intensified the mournful feelings which Europeans in particular have betrayed.

Nothing more solemn and impressive at a church service has been known since the death of King Edward, and there is much to be said in favour of the sentiments of the Parsi community, to think that groups of distinguished Parsi ladies were in church attired in black sarees and quite as much affected by the solemn service as their English sisters.

Lady Willingdon and Miss Egerton attended in full mourning and his Excellency the Governor with the complete staff from Government House were in mourning too.

The Hon. Sir Richard Lamb, the Hon. Mr. W. D. Sheppard, the Hon. Mr. Pattani, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Kennedy, the Hon. Mr. Curtis, Mr. C. A. Kincaid, in fact every government official contributed by their presence to a very large congregation.

The Bishop of Bombay conducted the entire service and made a touching reference from the pulpit to Lady Hardinge, having based his address on "Love towards God and Man."

During the service H. E. the Governor's orchestral band opened with Chopin's Funeral March and followed it up with Beethovens "Death of a Hero," and finally played Handel's dead march in Saul, all standing with bowed heads.

The music was really soul stirring and as Handel's immortal composition was being played the girls of St. Mary's High School burst into tears while almost everybody else was visibly affected.

THE PARSEE COMMUNITY.

While the official memorial service was being held in St. Mary's Church, Members of the Parsee community of Poona and Kirkee held a largely attend meeting in the Nusserwangee Petit Hall at which Sardar Dastur Kaikabad, High Priest of the Parsees of the Deccan presided.

At this meeting a resolution was passed which stated that the Parsee community of Poona and Kirkee heard with deep regret and profound sorrow the distressing news of the sad and untimely death of Lady Hardinge and offered their respectful and sincere sympathy to the beloved Viceroy, Lord Hardinge in his great bereavement.

MEMORIAL SERVICES ELSEWHERE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 15.

A memorial service was held this morning at St. George's Cathedral at which the Governor and his personal staff, and the heads of Government departments, Civil and Military, were present.

BANGALORE, July 15.

The memorial service at Holy Trinity Church was attended at 11 a.m. by an overwhelming congregation, including representative units from all troops in the garrison including Indian officers from every regiment and volunteer officers.

The Funeral service was conducted by the Revd. H. N. Bridge, Chaplain, assisted by the Revds. Jekin, Evans, Pakenham, Walsh, G. Deury, Scott and others, the organ being supplemented by the string orchestra of the 7th Hussars. The hymns were "For ever with the Lord," "Thy will be done." "Now the labourer's task is over," Psalm 90 being also chanted. After a most impressive service the band played the dead march in Saul.

Sir Hugh and Lady Daly and General and Mrs. Wapshare were among the congregation.

OOTACAMUND, July 15.

The memorial service at St. Stephen's Church for the late Lady Hardinge was very solemn and most impressive. The Rev. C. D. Giles conducted the service which was largely attended.

ALLAHABAD, July 15.

Memorial services were held here in the Catholic Cathedral, All Saints Cathedral and other churches. The United Provinces Boy Scouts sent a message of sympathy to the Viceroy to which a reply was received. The Indian Christian Provincial Association also sent a message. At the Commercial Academy, the students and staff held a meeting barefooted and religiously dressed passed a resolution of sympathy.

LUCKNOW, July 15.

The memorial services in the civil and garrison churches this morning were well attended.

A service at Mussooree held by Cannon Menzies was attended by the entire station. The Volunteers were present in uniform, also a contigent of Boy Scouts.

CONDOLENCE MEETINGS.

IRANIAN ASSOCIATION.

At a special meeting of the Iranian Association held yesterday evening, Mr. H. J. Bhabha, Chairman of the meeting, made a reference to the sad and untimely death of her Excellency Lady Hardinge and said that their hearts bled for the Viceroy at this juncture. It was difficult for an ordinary man to conceive the magnitude of the loss of a lifelong partner who cheered and supported in his arduous labours the greatest Viceroy that had ever come to India. His Excellency the Viceroy had endeared himself to the people of India by his noble and generous sympathies and by his courage to promote their welfare in spite of all difficulties. In this noble work his greatest friend and supporter had been her Excellency Lady Hardinge, whose untimely death they all lamented. Her Excellency had equally great claims on their gratitude and affection for the great works of beneficence which she on her own account originated and carried out for the good of the women of India, who were deeply grateful to her and they deplored the loss caused by her untimely death.

The following resolution was the passed in solemn silence:—

That the members of the Iranian Association assembled in general meeting beg to record their sense of deep grief at the untimely death of her Excellency Lady Hardinge and their most respectful condolences with his Excellency the Viceroy in the great calamity that has befallen him. They will ever remember the great services benevolently rendered by her Excellency to the women of India.

SIMLA, July 15.

A large congregation including the whole of the officials from the Commander-in-Chief and Members of Council downwards, attended the Lady Hardinge Memorial Service at Christ Church, Simla to-day.

MADRAS, July 15.

The Madras Corporation has passed a resolution expressing condolence with the Viceroy in his bereavement.

Telegrams continue to come in from all parts of Southern India expressing deep and genuine regret at the death of Lady Hardinge.

BANGALORE, July 15.

A large meeting of the Mahomedan community was held in Mayo Hall this evening at which a resolution of condolence with the Viceroy was adopted.

DHARWAR, July 15.

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of Dharwar presided over by Mr. Wales, the Collector, resolutions were passed expressing their deepest and most heartfelt sympathy with the Viceroy for the grievous loss that his Excellency has sustained in the death of the gracious and able Lady who as his most worthy and amiable consort lightened the labours of his high office and exalted position for so many years of married life.

BARSI, July 15.

A public meeting held under the presidency of Mr. Sane, President of the Municipality expressed deep sorrow at the sad demise of Lady Hardinge and conveyed deep sympathy to the Viceroy.

BAGALKOT, July 15.

A crowded meeting was held at Bagalkot by the citizens under the auspices of the Hardinge Institute on the fourteenth to express condolence to H. E. the Viceroy. Eloquent sympathetic speeches were made and telegrams from the people and children sent.

AHMEDABAD, July 15.

All communities here deeply mourn the untimely death of Lady Hardinge. At a meeting held this evening at which Sir Chinubhoy presided, a resolution was passed that citizens of Ahmedabad beg to tender their heartfelt sympathy to his Excellency Lord Hardinge for the grievous loss he has sustained. The President was authorised to forward the resolution to His Excellency's Private Secretary.

LATER.

A crowded and influential public meeting attended by all communities was held here to-day in the Premabhai Hall to give expression to the universal sorrow caused by the very sad death of her Excellency Lady Hardinge. The Hon. Sir Chinubhai was in the chair. There were several speakers.

The following resolution was passed:—

The citizens of Ahmedabad in a public meeting assembled beg to tender to his Excellency Lord Hardinge their heartfelt and respectful sympathy for the grievous and heavy domestic calamity that has befallen his Lordship in the sad and untimely demise of his Lordship's noble consort-her Excellency Lady Hardinge, whose death all India mourns and whose motherly solicitudes for India and India's children will ever keep her name enshrined in the grateful remembrance of the Indian people.

GAIETY PALACE OF VARIETIES.

The manager states, that out of respect to the memory of the late Lady Hardinge, there was no second performance at the theatre last night, and that the proceeds of the first performance will be devoted to charity through the regular official channel.

THE VICEROY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 15.

The "C & M. Gazette" understands that the Viceroy will leave Simla for a brief stay at Dehra Dun on the 22nd instant.

SUTLEJ VALLEY RAILWAY.

BREACH STILL UNDER REPAIRS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 15.

The breach on the Sutlej Valley Railway between Pakpattan and Lodhran is still under repairs. At present transhipment is not possible as the water is still too deep though it is subsiding daily. It is expected that it will be possible to tranship passengers within three days through communication will not be restored until about the end of the month.

BUDGET [illegible] RAILWAY GRIEVANCES.

MR. [illegible] BANGALORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, July 15.

During his visit to Bangalore yesterday, Mr. Gillan gave a deputation from the Bangalore Trades Association an interview which they had asked for, to represent certain railway grievances, such as being unable to obtain delivery of goods under a fortnight to a month from Bombay and four or five days from Madras.

They asked for the old system of a daily goods express. The mail from Bombay to Bangalore occupies more time than from Bombay to Madras which also applies to the Secunderabad mail.

They also asked for a third rail from Bangalore city to the cantonment to bring in narrow gauge traffic direct and for the enlargement of the cantonment station especially of the passenger platform and for improved lighting.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Social Service League Co-operative Credit Society was held on Sunday in the Hall of the Servants of India Society, Bombay Branch, under the presidentship of Mr. N. M. Joshi B.A. when 22 members were present. The Society was practically formed in the month of November, 1912, with the chief object to meet the unforseen needs of persons of limited means. The Society have few other objects also in view such as to afford practical training to some of the workers of the Social Service League and thus to interest them in the general co-operative movement, to encourage thrift amongst the members and also the spread of the principles of co-operation amongst the general poor public of the Society of Bombay.

The first annual report adopted at the meeting, enumerate amongst other various things the following items of interest and importance:—

The Society was registered in the month of April 1913 and its transactions during the year under report ending 30th April 1914 extend to nearly Rs. 2,000/- on each side. The numbers of members on roll is 57 and 87 shares of Rs. 10/- have been sold making a paid up capital of Rs. 596/- out of the authorised capital of Rs. 5,000/- divided into 500/- shares. Deposits from members and non-members amount to Rs. 477-9-2 and received interest at the rate of Rs. 4/11/- per cent per annum.

The number of loans given to 22 members is 34 absorbing an amount of Rs. 1484. Nineteen of them are outstanding but it may be remarked that none of them is overdue. Interest is charged on such loans at the rate of Rs. 9 3/8 p.c

After the adoption of the report and the declaration of dividend the audit memo from the Government Auditor was considered and a new body of officers was appointed to work for the next year.

THE AMENDING BILL

DEBATE ON THIRD READING.

SPIRIT OF CONCILIATION.

GOVERNMENT OFFER TO SUMMON CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 14.

The House of Lords to-day discussed the Third Reading of the Home Rule Amending Bill.

Reviewing the Lords' amendments, the Marquis of Crewe recalled the Irish Convention's rejection of the Irish Councils Bill when the Irish members of the House of Commons were ready to accept a discussion on it. The Commons must be affected by such considerations, neither Nationalist nor Ulster members being in a position to ignore their Irish supporters. Consequently the greatest patience and forbearance must be shown by all parties. Both sides desired an arrangement, though it would be one which nobody believed would represent the permanent relations in future between the two parts of Ireland.

The Marquis of Lansdowne said that nothing less than the official Opposition amendments would suffice to avert the danger which was threatening. Throughout the debate, the Government had not uttered a word or suggestion to help in the task it had undertaken. It had exhibited an impotence more hopeless, more helpless and more aimless than ever any Government had done at a time of crisis.

The Earl of Dunraven proposed an amendment enabling the King by Order in Council to postpone the operation of the Act until the Commission had reported on the constitutional relations between Ireland and the rest of the Kingdom.

Viscount Morley said that the amendment was opposed to the spirit of the Constitution. The effect of the Lords' other amendments would be to make a collision more inevitable.

Earl Beauchamp, speaking on behalf of the Government, opposed the amendment, but stated that if there was a general desire among all parties for a conference with a view to conciliation, the Government would facilitate the summoning of one.

Lord Lansdowne declined to accept the amendment as a substitution for any one of the Opposition amendments, but welcomed Earl Beauchamp's offer. He would like to know at what stage it was contemplated that such a conference should take place. He attached importance to the announcement, believing that that was the only direction in which a lasting settlement could be found.

The amendment was carried without a division.

SIR EDWARD CARSON CALLED TO LONDON.

AN URGENT TELEGRAM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 15.

Sir Edward Carson left Belfast yesterday for London.

He was to have reviewed volunteers at Craigavon to-day but received an urgent telegram yesterday evening summoning him to London. The steamer was stopped to enable him to catch it.

immense.

WEST BIRMINGHAM.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN RETURNED UNOPPOSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 14.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain has been returned unopposed for West Birmingham.

TEST MOBILISATION OF NAVY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 15.

The test mobilisation of the Navy, which is replacing the annual manoeuvres, begins to-day.

As a result of the Admiralty's invitation to the reservists to volunteer for training 493 warships of all classes will be fully manned during the next ten days.

TWO SUFFRAGETTES ARRESTED.

MR. McKINNON WOOD ATTACKED WITH DOG WHIPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 15.

Two sugragettes to-day attacked Mr. M'Kinnon Wood with dog whips as he was leaving his residence. They were arrested.

HUERTA'S RESIGNATION.

EXPECTED AT ONCE.

FAMILY LEAVE FOR VERA CRUZ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, July 14.

The Brazilian Minister to Mexico has telegraphed to Mr. Bryan that General Huerta's resignation in favour of Senor Carbajal is expected to-day or to-morrow.

Mr. Bryan will informally treat with Carbajal until power has been transferred to him by constitutional means.

MEXICO CITY, July 15.

General Huerta's family, relatives, and friends have left for Vera Cruz escorted by military trains It is believed that General Huerta will leave to-morrow.

TOWNS ON PACIFIC COAST EVACUATED.

FEDERAL AND INSURGENTS MAKE COMMON CAUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, July 15.

Despatches from Mazatlan state that the insurgents are sweeping the Pacific coast of Mexico. Towns have everywhere been evacuated and armistices are being arranged and prisoners exchanged and in some parts the Federals and the insurgents are making a common cause with General Carranza.

ALBANIAN REVOLUTION.

FATE OF DURAZZO DUBIOUS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DURAZZO, July 15.

Efforts are being made to defend Valona but the fall is regarded as invitable. The fate of Durazzo is also a dubious one.

GREEK DISCLAIMER.

The Greek Government emphatically denies the participation of the Greek regular troops in the fighting between the Albanian forces and the Epirotes.

DISORDER IN PORTUGAL.

NUMBERS OF PEOPLE WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 14.

Mysterious despatches from Lisbon and Oporto show that serious disturbances, evidently of a political nature, though the censorship is suppressing the facts, have occurred in Portugal. There has apparently been a considerable amount of shooting, and numbers have been wounded. The Cabinet to-day discussed the measures to be taken to maintain order.

LONDON, July 15.

The cause of the disturbances in Lisbon is the new electoral bill which is shortly to be introduced into Parliament.

The Evolutionists are endeavouring by violent methods of obtain certain advantages which their opponents, who are in a majority in Parliament, refuse to grant.

SHOOTING GAMBLERS IN BATAVIA.

PROTEST FROM CHINESE COLONY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

BATAVIA, July 15.

The Chinese Colony has appealed to Peking telegraphically, asking that effectual measures be taken to prevent the shooting of gamblers and the invasion of the colony by Dutch police.

DAMAGES CLAIMED FROM STORSTAD'S OWNERS.

SUIT FOR TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MONTREAL, July 14.

The Canadian Pacific Company is starting an action immediately against the former owners of the Storstad for two million dollars for the loss of the Empress of Ireland.

The question of amending the Shipping Convention Bill is now before Parliament. The object of the Bill is to give effect to the provisions of the International Convention for the safety of life at sea and the question of India adherence to the Convention is at present under consideration.

Dewan Bahadur P. Rajagopalchariar, C.I.E., late Dewan of Travancore now on a holiday in England has been appointed fourth secretary to the Madras Government.

FRENCH ARMY UNPREPARED.

NO PROGRESS FOR FORTY YEARS.

WAR MATERIAL TO BE INCREASED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, July 15.

In the Senate yesterday, M. Humbert, Reporter of the Army Committee, maintained the charges made on Monday regarding the unpreparedness of the Army and declared that the Inspector-General of the Artillery wrote in January this year to the Minister of War to say that no progress had been made for forty years.

The Minister of War denied that millions of francs had been wasted. By the end of 1915 France would have 3,020 guns compared with Germany's 3,370. The stocks of ammunition were adequate and the supply of projectiles by the end of 1915 would be trebled. The sums alloted for heavy guns had been greatly increased and six millions francs would be set aside next year to improve the supply of boots.

The Premier deprecated unnecessary alarm in view of preparations being made to increase the material.

A motion instructing the Army Committee to investigate and report on the state of the war material was adopted.

ESPIONAGE IN GERMANY.

FIFTEEN YEARS FOR A RUSSIAN AGENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, July 14.

A court-martial has sentenced a German sergeant named Pohl to fifteen years' penal servitude, ten years' deprivation of civil rights, and dismissal from the Army, for espionage in the interest of Russia. The Russian Military Attache has left Berlin, and it is understood that he will not return, though his connection with espionage is not confirmed.

LONDON, July 15.

The connection of the Russian military attache, Colonel de Basarow, with the espionage case, is accepted unhesitatingly in the German capital.

THE FIGHTING EDITORS.

PROGRESS OF THE QUARRELS.

LONDON, July, 15.

In connection with the two challenges to duels made by M. Paul and M. Gup de Cassagnec against two German correspondents in Paris for the attitude adopted in the Hansi affair, one of the two challenged received an ultimatum to name his seconds within 48 hours. The other was amicably settled.

An Alsatian satrist known as "Hansi" was sentenced at Strasburg to a year's imprisonment for satirising Germans. He fled to Paris.

The well-known Paris duellists, Paul and Guy Decassagnee, joint editors of the Nationalist organ "L'Autorite," irritated by messages sent from Paris to the Berlin newspapers in connection with the "Hansi" affair began a campaign against the German correspondents in Paris, and challenged two of them.

MR. GHANDI'S DEPARTURE.

SERVICES GREATLY APPRECIATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

JOHANNESBURG, July 15.

Mr. Gandhi will shortly leave for England. He has been widely entertained in recognition of his efforts culminating in the settlement of the Indian question.

Speaking at a farewell banquet given in his honour at which 400 guests attended, including representative Europeans, Mr. Gandhi said that the recent settlement was honourable to both sides, but was not final, inasmuch as it did not give to Indians everything to which they were entitled.

Referring to the various disabilities which still existed, he said that he did not fear the future, with the goodwill and mutual cooperation and assistance of friendly Europeans.

LABOUR TROUBLE ON U. S. RAILWAYS.

ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN DEMAND HIGHER WAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CHICAGO, July 15.

The representatives of 55,000 engineers and firemen on 98 western railroads are conferring with the representatives of the employers.

The men are demanding increased wages and other reforms.

FINNIE ALREADY VINDICATED

WITHDRAWS SUIT AGAINST MR. C. ARNOLD.

PECUNIARY BENEFIT NOT WANTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 15.

In the suit Captain Finnie v. C. Arnold and P. H. Ripley for recovery of Rs. 15,000 damages for libel, Mr. Guy Ruthledge on behalf of the plaintiff to-day filed a petition in the Chief Court praying that the suit may be withdrawn and such order as to costs may be made as the Court may seem fit.

The grounds for the application were, that the issues involved have been fully considered and determined in the case of Andrew vs. Arnold by the Privy Council following upon the unanimous verdict of the jury, that the character of the plaintiff has been vindicated by the said proceedings and that the plaintiff has no desire to reap pecuniary benefit from the defamation complained of in the plaint and is willing to waive his claim for damages.

The Court passed no orders on Mr. Rutledge's application.

Mr. Justice Ormond to-day ordered the application of Arnold's for the transfer of the suit to some other High Court to be fixed for admission next week.

COTTON FIRE IN LIVERPOOL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 14.

A cotton fire occurred at Prince's Dock, Liverpool, to-day. The damage is estimated at £20,000.

ECLIPSE STAKES.

PROBABLES, JOCKEYS, AND WEIGHTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 15.

Cantilever (Walter Griggs)	10st.
Louvois (Saxby)	10st.
Jameson (Spear)	9st.-8lbs.
White Magic (G. McCall)	9st.-8lbs.
Aumer (H. Jones)	9st.-4lbs.
Holos (Wing)	9st.-4lbs.
Kennymore (J. Clark)	9st.-2lbs.
Hapsburg (Foy)	9st.
By George (Piper)	9st.
Honeywood (Donoghue)	9st.
Carrickfergus (Wheatley)	8st.13lbs.
Evansdale (W. Huxley	8st.-10lbs.
Quixtus (Jockey unknown)	8st.-10lbs.
Lord Godolphin (Jockey unknown)	8st.6lbs.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 14.

At Coalville, Leicester beat Worcester by an innings and 16 runs.

At Derby, Derby drew with Lancashire, but led on the first innings.

At Tunbridge Wells, Kent beat Essex by an innings and 117 runs.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP TABLE.

The Chapionship table brought up to date and including the matches of which the results are given above is as follows:—

	Played.	No Result.	Won.	Won on 1st Inn.	Lost on 1st Inn.	Lost.	Points Obtained	Points Poss.	Percentage.
Middlesex (6)	11..	1..	7..	2..	1..	0..	42..50..		84.00
Kent (1).....	14..	0..	9..	3..	2..	0..	56..70..		80.00
Surrey 3).....	14..	0..	8..	4..	0..	2..	52..70..		74.28
Warwick (11)	11..	1..	6..	2..	1..	1..	37..50..		74.00
Hampshire(10)	15..	1..	7..	2..	3..	2..	44..70..		62.55
Notts (5)	10..	1..	2..	5..	1..	1..	26..45..		57.78
Northants (4)	12..	1..	4..	3..	1..	3..	30..55..		54.54
Sussex (7)	12..	1..	4..	2..	2..	3..	28..55..		49.07
Essex (15)	12..	0..	4..	3..	0..	5..	29..60..		48.33
Yorkshire (2)	16..	1..	4..	3..	6..	2..	35..75..		46.66
Leicester (14)	14..	1..	6..	1..	1..	5..	32..65..		45.07
Lancs (8)	15..	1..	4..	2..	4..	4..	30..70..		42.86
Derby (13).....	11..	1..	3..	1..	0..	6..	18..50..		36.00
Worcester (12)	14..	1..	1..	4..	1..	7..	18..65..		27.69
Somerset (16)	10..	0..	1..	0..	0..	9..	5..50..		9.09
Gloucester (9)	11..	1..	0..	0..	1..	9..	1..50..		00.00

The figures within parentheses indicate the positions in which the counties finished in 1913.

The points are awarded as follows:—Five point sfor a win outright, in the case of a draw three points for a win on the first innings and one point to the side losing on the first innings In the case of ties the points are equally divided. Matches not started or in which not eevn a result on the first innings is forthcoming are not taken in account. The maximum points are ascertained by deducting the number in the "no result" column from the total number played, and multiplying the balance by five.

THE DAVIS CUP.

FRANCE BEATEN BY GREAT BRITAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 14.

Great Britain beat France by three matches to one, at Wimbledon.

Mavrogordato beat Decugis, 6/1; 7/5; 7/5.

On the occasion of the departure of Mr. Clarence Kirkpatrick after forty-seven years in Delhi, a Moghul dinner was given at which Mr. Harrison I.C.S., Mr. Montmorency and others attended.

A BOMBAY "RAFFLES."

AUDACIOUS BURGLARY ON THE APOLLO BUNDER.

THIEF ENJOYS A GOOD MEAL.

A burglary which reminds one very forcibly of the exploits of Arsene Lupin, Raffles, and other cracksmen created by novelists and playwrights, took place in Bombay in the early hours of yesterday morning. After stealing numerous articles of valuable jewellery from bedrooms in which the people of the house were sleeping, the thief went into the dining room and there made a good meal off half a dozen plantains and a few nuts, and then, evidently in a spirit of bravado went to a cupboard just outside the bedrooms, took out a bottle of soda, and opened it, making no attempt to deaden the sound, and when the owner of the flat came out he dropped the bottle and made off down the servants' staircase.

The burglary took place at the flat of Mr. A. P. Stewart, General Manager of the Bombay Motor Car Company, No. 5, Sargeant House, Apollo Bunder, and the first Mr. Stewart knew of anything wrong was when he was awakened by the popping of a soda water bottle just outside his room. This was at 4-30 in the morning, when it was very dark, and Mr. Stewart, jumping out of bed, was just in time to see the burglar disappearing down the spiral staircase, used by the servants at the rear of the flat. He gave chase but the thief was evidently quite at home on the staircase in the dark, and he got clear away.

A LEISURELY THIEF.

Mr. Stewart immediately telephoned for the police, and on an examination of the premises it was seen in how leisurely and daring a fashion the burglar had gone about his nefarious work. He had obtained entrance to the flat by the servants' entrance the door of which had been locked by the "boy" on the outside. The lock had been picked, however, and the thief had quite evidently first gone into Mrs. Stewart's bedroom, where the lady of the house was sleeping. That he had had some light to find his way about the flat was evident from the position in which an electric torch belonging to Mr. Stewart was found afterwards.

From Mrs. Stewart's room he had taken a gold wristlet watch and a silver-backed brush, which had been left on the dressing table. Then he had gone through the curtained door way into Mr. Stewart's room, and here his [illegible] bigger one. From the [illegible] taken a gold watch and [illegible] case and medals attached [illegible] box, containing a valuable [illegible] sleeve links, studs, &c.

Having removed [illegible] his hands on from this room [illegible] the dinning room, and [illegible] took a quantity of [illegible] the plated goods [illegible] silver articles he had [illegible]

On the table in [illegible] and another dish co[illegible] were signs that the [illegible] himself at the table and eat[illegible] plantains and had also cracked [illegible] a number of nuts. He had finished [illegible] meal with *pan*, and being evidently a [illegible] of tidy habits, had opened a window and squirted the *pan* juice, out on to the back verandah. In two places this *pan* juice was found.

A CLEAN ESCAPE.

To get from the dining room to the back staircase he had to again pass through Mr. Stewart's room, and seeing the soda water bottles in a recess, opened one, either because he felt thirsty or in order to cap his already sufficiently daring exploit for Mr. Stewart was sleeping a few yards away.

When he heard Mr. Stewart moving in the bedroom he simply sped away like the thief in the night that he was, and was quickly lost to sight.

On receiving the telephone message, Inspector Guider and other police officers went to the flat, and during their investigation found the trinket box which the burglar had thrown away when he was discovered and pursued. There were still a number of articles in it, but all the more valuable things had been removed. The total value of the goods stolen is Rs. 900.

There have been similar robberies recently in the vicinity of the Apollo Bunder, and it appears that neither upper-storied flats nor locked doors offer any obstacles to this audacious thief or thieves.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

BASANTA KUMAR'S TRAVELS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, July 15.

When the conspiracy case was resumed today, Ram Kishen identified Amir Chand, Abad Behari, Sultan Chand, Ganish Lal Khata and Manu Lal in the photographs produced. Jowala Pershad identified a letter which he received in reply to one he wrote at the request of Manu Lal.

The letter gives information about the steamer fare and railway fare for Honolulu, New York and Genoa etc.

Other evidence was given to the effect that Basanta Kumar, an accused, left home three or four years ago and since then had paid occasional visits there.

He was arrested when on his last visit, which was made in consequence of the illness of his father, who died before he arrived. He had been home ten or twelve days when he was arrested.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL 13 INCHES BELOW THE ERAGAVE

Despite the numerous showers on Tuesday the total rainfall during the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m., yesterday was less than half an inch, giving a total fall to date of 20.26, which is nearly 13 inches below the average.

At Mangalore there was heavy rain, 4.33 being registered there, while over 3 inches fell at Karwar.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 16th July '14		Total since 1st June '14		June 1st to 16th July. 1913		1912	
	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0	60	20	26	44	66	14	70
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0	57	23	24	53	06	14	89
Esplanade Gok. Tej. Hospital.]	0	67	23	25	52	17	14	31
Byculla [J. J Hospital] ..	0	69	24	84	55	16	14	39

GAIETY THEATRE.

ANOTHER GALA NIGHT.

The public of Bombay evidently appreciated the efforts of the Management of this popular theatre to bring real good musical and vaudeville shows to this city. Last Thursday the theatre was crammed from floor to ceiling and emboldened by this continued success another great gala night is announced for to-night. Eight star artistes are down on the programme, and they give most excellently varied turns,—a clever comedy musical act, a charming comedienne, a novelty in the shape of a shadowgraph act, and a golden statuary posing show. The Western Bros and Tenney the comedy musical turn are known throughout the profession as the Big 3 in Vaudeville. There is not a hall of note on the Australian American or English circuits at which they have not topped the bill. They simply fill the stage with all manner of instruments and set to with hearty good will, giving a wonderful rendering of melodies, grave and gay, on each instrument. Side by side with this clever playing we have Tenney the coon with his delightful sayings and witicisms. Few turns have made such a big hit in Calcutta as the Big 3, and they had to extend their stay in that city. Ibex, the other newcomer, is also a turn that is quaint clever refreshingly original.

Miss Elsie Collins, who was slightly indisposed early in the week after the monsoon trip from Aden, has now found her true form and gives some delightful and enjoyable renderings. The Golden Athlones who are staying on for another week are a most popular turn.

The Gaiety pictures well include several of those rattling comics which are a notable feature of this theatre and from to-morrow night the great fight between Bombardier Wells and Colin Bell will be shown, the Management having secured the exclusive rights for this city.

COOLIE'S SHOCKING DEATH.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, touching the death of Deola Suttoo, a coolie, aged about 25 years. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased, who was working as a coolie at Colaba Railway Station, was found jammed between the buffers of two waggons on the Gas siding on Tuesday evening, when shunting was going on. A bundle of ice was lying near him. The deceased dropped down on the waggons being moved, and died within a few minutes. It further appeared that the deceased was working for the man who supplies ice for the passengers and he had no right to be where he was. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE DOCKS.

Mr. H. P. L. Lattey, Acting Corner, held an inquest touching the death of Elahid, a Pathan. The evidence showed that about midnight on Tuesday, when a bundle of railway iron sleepers had been hauled up ten or fifteen feet by the crane from No. 4 hold of the s.s. Persia, in the Alexandra Dock, the chain slipped and the load came down. Some of the sleepers rebounded and struck Elahid, a Pathan labourer, aged about 30. Death was instantaneous. It further appeared from the evidence that the load had been tied as usual by the deceased and another labourer, but that as the sleepers were covered with tar, which was not dry the chain slipped causing the accident. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

PUNJAB HINDU CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 15.

The Punjab Hindu Conference will hold the next sitting at Ferozepore about the end of November.

A reception committee headed by the Hon. Mr. Kashiram has been formed. The President has not been elected as yet but the name of Rai Sahib Murlidhar of Ambala is being mentioned in this connection.

Consequent on the adoptation of a four Company organisation for training purposes in British Infantry Battalions serving in India, the Government of India are pleased to sanction the grant of a horse allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem with effect from the 1st instant to all officers below Field rank who may be commanding companies under this organisation.

SIMLA NOTES.

MEMBERS OF GOVERNMENT ON TOUR

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, 11th July, 1914.

The "dog days" of the monsoon have now set in and the usual slack season has commenced. We have no sea serpents or monster gooseberries to write upon and hence the perennial difficulty of a newsman in making copy. All our high officials are on tour. Mr. Gillan has already made more than one speech in Bombay. He will be equally busy in Madras where he will look into the question of labour supply. The new Commerce Member has made his mark and Lord Hardinge is to be congratulated in securing the services of so eminent a man for the task in which Mr. Clark more or less failed. Among the other members of the Council Sir William Meyer's tour has already been published. I take it Sir Harcourt Butler will proceed to Bangalore to attend the meeting of the Tata Institute,—although I have no authoritative information on the subject. He may subsequently tour in Behar and Bengal. Sir Ali Imam will proceed to Bombay and Sir Reginald Craddock may pay a flying visit to Bengal. Sir Robert Carlyle is proceeding to Poona and it is in the fitness of things that the Revenue Member should familiarise himself with all the phases of Agricultural and Forest Education in the country.

The new Commander-in-Chief will stay at Head Quarters when His Excellency the Viceroy will pay a brief visit to Dehra Dun and Delhi. Let me hope that during his stay at Dehra or Delhi His Excellency will find time to vist the famine camps in the United Provinces. It is noteworthy that since the Delhi changes the Members of the Supreme Government are devoting themselves to touring in all parts of the country.

INDIANS IN THE COLONIES.

I do not know of any question which is half so important as the status of Indians in Colonies. The South African question has been solved for the present but the general issue is left to the future. Mr. Gandhi will shortly be returning to India and may not return to the scene of his labours again. He has rightly decided to leave the question to the younger men who must take their places as leaders of the Indian community in that inhospitable Colony. All self-governing colonies are undertaking legislations against the right of entry claimed by the Indians. Are we to, sit idle in this country? Of course His Excellency the Viceroy is doing all he can to secure fair treatment for His Majesty's Indian subjects but the task is one for which Lord Hardinge is not likely to earn the thanks of the Home Government nor the hearty support of the Indian Civil Service. The leaders of Indian public opinion should lose no time in taking up this question, and they must press that India must be represented at the Colonial Conference to be held in London next spring for the discussion of the Indian claims. Failing all efforts at amicable settlement,—the non-official Members of the Imperial Legislative Council should not hesitate to press for punitive Legislation in the Imperial Council against the self-governing colonies. The time is opportune as the sympathy of the Viceroy is well known and Mr. Gillan will give his powerful support to the Indian claim.

LORD HARDINGE'S TERM.

Since my last letter the most important happening has been the movement to secure an extension of the Viceroy's term of office. I know it has created a deep impression at Whitehall. A number of influential public bodies are considering the question and more will be heard on the subject before long. The Moslem League is discussing the question and there need be no apprehension as to their attitude. The Bharat Dharma Maha Mandal, the representative association of the orthodox Hindus, is also keen upon the question and a public meeting of this body is likely to be held at Benares. As for the Native Chiefs they have given the movement their wholehearted support. Although nothing has found publication, their views are well known at the India Office.

INDIA AND THE FINANCE. BILLS.

LONDON CHAMBER'S LETTER TO THE PREMIER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 15.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables that the London Chamber of Commerce has sent a letter to the Premier setting forth their objections to clause V of the Finance Bill as affecting India and the Dominions in particular and British trade and finance in general. It urged that pending the report of the committee, the appointment of which was announced in the House of Commons on 8th July, the clause should be withdrawn from the Bill Meanwhile it is suggested that the Premier should receive a deputation.

The second annual meeting of the Indian ScienceCongress under the auspices of the Asiatic Society of Bengal is to be held in Madras on January 14th, 15th, and 16th, 1915. The Congress held its inaugural meeting in Calcutta last January and met with considerable success. The President of the Madras meeting is the Hon. Surgeon-General Bannermann, C. S. I., I. M. S., whilst His Excellency Lord Pentland, Governor of Madras has consented to be Patron. A strong local committee has been formed with Dr. J. R. Henderson as Chairman and Dr. J. L. Simonsen of the Presidency College is Secretary; it is requested that all communications relating to the Congress may be addressed to the latter. A large gathering of Indian scientists is expected and it s hoped that the meeting may do much to stimulate research.

PORT OF BOMBAY:

MOST PROSPEROUS YEAR ON RECORD.

RECEIPTS 10 LAKHS HIGHER THAN LAST YEAR.

The Trustees of the Port of Bombay at their meeting on Tuesday considered the Chief Accountant's statement of receipts and expenditure for the year ended 31st March, 1914.

The actual receipts for the year (excluding special receipts) exceeded the estimates by Rs. 10,06,000 and amounted to Rs. 98,80,000. This figure is the highest on record in the history of the Bombay Port Trust, and exceeds the receipts of 1912-13, the previous highest, by about Rs. 10 lakhs.

The surplus receipts, after meeting all expenditure, amount to Rs. 16,49,465. This amount is available for transfer to the Revenue Reserve Fund, which the Trustees have specially built up to meet impending requirements on account of the large capital works, the Alexandra and Hughes Docks Construction, and the Mazagon-Sewri Reclamation Scheme, including the Port Trust Railway. With this addition, the balance to the credit of this Fund will amount to about Rs. 105 lakhs.

MRS. BESANT AND INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—However interesting and full of hopes for the future of India may have been the pronouncements of Mrs. Besant to her audience at the Gaiety Theatre on Friday, last on her arrival from England, there are some to whom they seem to be "disappointing." One of such disappointed people is a journal which has been misinformed and which in its turn misinforms its readers that Mrs. Besant is going to work for the political salvation of India not so much "in" it as "outside" it. This is somewhat startling, since she never said anything to that effect. What she said in effect was that it is the English masses who are to be roused and their attention, drawn to India and her administration of which they are in complete dark, and therefore she means to make a tour through the length and breadth of Great Britain when she goes to England next year. Mrs. Besant may not have laid before her audience that day in clear words the programme of her future work in India, because that was not the occasion to do so, she having done it only last year. But in the first place she told us that while she was in England lecturing on Theosophy she had not forgotton India and spoke on her behalf, when she saw that the people there came to know, of what she said, for the first time. Therefore she now sees the advisability of starting her "self-imposed mission" of lecturing in England. Yet, as above remarked, there needed no mention from her as to what she is going to do "in" India. There is no secret about that. The "Commonweal" is an index of her future programme. It is an organ of National Reform started by her in the beginning of the present year with the distinct object of making India heard "in" it as well as "outside" it. Long before she went to England, she had commenced with her programme of work and made speeches in Madras on the "South African trouble," colour bar in England, India and the Colonies, and presided over a meeting in connection with the "South African Struggle," wrote in the "Theosophist" and the "Commonweal" and while in England she wrote weekly letters in the "Commonweal." Such being the case, her programme of future work "in" India was well known and needed no repitition or recital nor required any special mention. And even in spite of this, if people still make themselves disappointed, it is no fault of Mrs. Besant, but is due to their own ignoring and remaining indifferent to her activities.—Yours, etc.,

SAKHARAM VITAL RAO.

Bombay, 15th July.

EXPLOSION IN A WATCHMAKER'S SHOP.

NO POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 15.

Information has been received contradicting the recent rumour of a bomb explosion in Montgomery. What appears to have given rise to the story is the accident which befell a Mahomedan watch-maker of the town on the day of Shabi Barant. On the 9th instant the man was making some fireworks inside his shop when a mixture of red sulphide of arsenic and cholorate of potash exploded and injured several of his friends who are now under treatment in the hospital. No political significance is said to be attached to the incident. But the watchmaker and another person have been arrested by the police who intend to prosecute them on a charge of negligence causing grievous hurt.

KOTTAYAM MURDER APPEAL

BOTH ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TRIVANDRUM, July 15.

Judgment in the Buckingham-Stephens murder case appeal was delivered this afternoon, acquitting both the accused Swinney and Mrs. Buckingham Stephens.

The Court house was crowded. It took nearly an hour to read out the judgment by Mr. Hunt.

HIGH COURT

APPELLATE SIDE.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

(*Before Justices Heaton and Shah.*)

HARI SAPDU AND OTHERS *v* KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. C. C. Dutt, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, who found the accused guilty of criminal breach of trust and sentenced each of them to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

The facts of the case are briefly these:—Messrs. Ralli Brothers have an agency at Dhulia and several sub-agencies scattered over Khandesh under it. One of the latter is at Dondaicha. In the last cotton season the first accused was the sub-agent and the second accused was the clerk under him. Messrs. Hirjee Ratansee acted as Ralli's brokers at Dondaicha. The third accused was Messrs. Hirjee Ratamsee's clerk. Mr. Siotis is the agent at Dhulia. The general procedure in connection with the purchase of cotton at a sub-agency was that on receipt of orders from the head Office at Bombay a sub-agent purchased cotton. He advised the purchase by wire to Bombay and confirmed it to the Dhulia agency by the Daily Bargain Advice memo. After the purchase immediately or after an interval delivery was taken. On delivery being taken, details of weights, number of packages, etc., were entered in the Dokra book and a slip called. *Tak-patti* was made out in duplicate containing details of weights and the price. In the present case the *Tak-patti* in question was prepared and signed by the second accused as clerk. It was subsequently initialled by the first accused as sub-agent. It had on the back the signature of the third accused for his masters on an anna stamp. As it stood, it was a bill for Rs. 7,311-7-0, the price of 407 maunds and 12 sheers of cotton. By signing it the third accused acknowledged receipt of this amount for his masters. In his masters' books however, he credited no more than Rs. 6,449-5-0. This latter amount was the real price of the cotton purchased by Messrs. Ralli Brothers. The books of the firm from whom the cotton was purchased showed that the weight of cotton purchased was not 407 maunds and 12 sheers but was really 361 maunds and 12 sheers only. The accused by writing the weight falsely, received from the Ralli Brothers Rs. 862-2-0 more than was due. This sum was misappropriated by them. The fraud was not detected till Ralli's assistant agent at Dhulia went to inspect the sub-agency at Dondaicha. At first the accused denied any misappropriation, but when they were taken to the Deputy Superintendent of Police the first two accused confessed that they had committed the offence and pointed out the false *Tak-patti*. Mr. Siotis wrote out a general confession and an undertaking to pay Rs. 450 each on the 6th March. Both the accused signed it after it was read explained to them. The second accused paid Rs. 450 on the same day and the first accused on the 7th Mr. Siotis saw the District Magistrate and filed a complaint against the first and the second accused. In the complaint the third accused was cited as a witness for the prosecution. The case was sent to the City Magistrate, Dhulia. During the enquiry the Magistrate made the third accused, an accused in the case, and committed him for trial along with the other two accused.

All the accused pleaded not guilty. The defence of the first accused was that he did not check the *Tak-patti* but only initialled it formally and made payment accordingly to the third accused. The second accused said that he did write out the *Tak-patti* but from figures given to him by the first and the third accused. The third accused said that he never received anything more than Rs. 6,449-5-0 the correct amount. According to him the *Tak-patti* was blank when he stamped and signed it. He trusted the first and the second accused and signed the blank *Tak-patti*.

The arguments of Counsel were not over when the court rose for the day.

Mr. H. C. Koyaji with Mr. Ramdatt Desai appeared for the 1st accused.

Mr. Shingne appeared for the second accused.

Mr. Campbell instructed by Mr. G. S. Rao appeared for the third accused.

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INDIANS AND TAXI-CABS IN JOHANNESBURG

A TEST CASE.

A test case on the question whether a taxi-cab driver is compelled, under the Johannesburg Municipal By-Laws, to accept a coloured passenger was brought before Mr. Hadfield in "D" Court on the 9th June, says "Public Opinion." Proceedings were taken against Arthur Bennett, the driver of a cab, who had refused to accept an engagement by Mr. Hajee Ismail Abobaker Johari, Mr. Bovil prosecuted, assisted by Mr. H. S. L. Polak, the accused being defended by Mr. Ralph Tatham.

Constable A. Rannie said that he had been called off his beat by the accused, who had enquired from him whether he was compelled to carry a coloured passenger, but he had replied that accused could do as he pleased.

Mr. Polak, giving evidence, stated that Mr. Hajee Ismail, whilst on a visit to Johannesburgh, had on the 7th April, at about 6 o'clock in the afternoon, called upon him explaining that he would like to see the Sachsenwald before proceeding to dine with Mr. A. M. Cachalia, the Chairman of the British Indian Association. He asked Mr. Polak to have a taxi-cab called. This was done, and he accompanied Mr. Hajee Ismail down-stairs to the cab in order to give the accused directions. The accused refused to take Mr. Hajee Ismail because he was a coloured person. Mr. Polak told him that he thought he was wrong in refusing to carry Mr. Hajee Ismail solely on the ground that he was a coloured person. The accused continued to refuse and witness asked for his number. Accused seemed to take umbrage at this and brought a constable. Witness explained the situation to the Constable who, however, did not appear to be fully cognisant of the terms of the by-laws. Witness told him that he considered that the accused was bound to drive Mr. Hajee Ismail, but the latter persisted in declining to do so. In reply to the Magistrate, Mr. Polak stated that Mr. Hajee Ismail was a coloured person and a full-blooded Indian, belonging to a distinguished family in his native state of Porebundar. He said that he had been his guest in India. Mr. Hajee Ismail was obviously a coloured person. The by-laws being admitted, the accused gave evidence stating formally that he refused to drive Mr. Hajee Ismail because he was a coloured person. In reply to Mr. Tatham what the effect would be upon his business if he accepted coloured passengers, he said it would be ruination. The Magistrate suggested that that was mere guess work, but the accused replied that he had been assured that Europeans would not get into a taxi in which they had seen Indians travelling.

Here the Magistrate pointed out that this was obviously a test case, and that if, his decision were against the accused, he would not impose any penalty, as evidently all that was wanted was a decision as to the construction of the by-laws. He refused to bear evidence as to what would be the effect if taxi-drivers carried coloured passengers.

The Public Prosecutor pointed out that the Municipal by-laws were promulgated in 1902 and drew a distinction between first and second class cabs. In regard to first first class cabs, it was provided that no Native shall be carried as a passenger. He urged that it was clear that coloured persons other than Natives could not be prevented riding in taxis and that accused had been guilty of an infringement of the by-laws Mr. Tatham submitted that accused was under no obligation to take a coloured passenger and that the by-laws did not contemplate taxi-cabs.

The Magistrate reserved his decision.

BAILIFF AT A WEDDING.

CASE AGAINST MEREDITH DISMISSED.

At the Central Police Court, Calcutta, on Friday, Mr. Swinhoe, Chief Presidency Magistrate, passed orders in the case in which Guru Protab Poddar of Halliday Street, made an application for process against Mr. Meredith, a Bailiff of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, two peon, and the men who identified Mohun Lal, a judgment-debtor who was a guest at a wedding ceremony for the purpose of the execution of a Civil Court decree against him. In consequence of this the Bailiff and party were turned out of the house under circumstances already reported. The complainant thereupon charged the Bailiff and party with trespass, mischief, etc.

The Magistrate after going through the police report dismissed the application against Mr. Meredith, his peon, and one of the identifying party, and granted process against Santosh Kumar Dutt and against the judgment-creditor Giliram under sections 448 by 109, I. P. C. The Magistrate remarked that the defitement of the sweets at the house was not intentional. The Bailiff and other against whom summonses were not granted had acted in good faith.

The case was fixed for the 21st instant.

Owing to heavy rain the line at Baran on the Bina-Kotah section was breached at about 2 p.m. on Monday; passanger trains are being transhipped and it is anticipated the line will be repaired within 48 hours.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

JUDGE PRESENT BUT NO CLERKS.

OFFICES CLOSED AND PAPERS LOCKED UP.

The Chief Justice and the Judges of the High Court decided an Tuesday evening that the Courts should be closed for all civil work on Wednesday, but that the Insolvency Court and the Sessions Court, as well as the Criminal Appeal Court should sit to dispose of the work.

In accordance with this decision, the Civil Appellate Court did not sit yesterday. Mr. Justice Davar, who is the Commissioner in Insolvency, sat in his Court, but found to his surprise that the clerks had not turned up owing to some misunderstanding. Addressing the members of the Bar, His Lordship said:—

"It appears that there has been some very serious misunderstanding with reference to the sitting of this Court this morning. It was decided with much regret that under the circumstances, which were unavoidable, this Court must sit and do its work to-day. The reasons are obvious. Under the Act the Court must sit on the first and third Wednesdays of each month, and this Court, having to do quasi-criminal work, and numerous people having to come here for the purposes of the work to-day, it was considered it would be highly inconvenient to adjourn the sitting. By some misunderstanding, the offices are all closed, papers locked up and nobody in attendance to do any work or carry out orders which I can make; but if there is anything urgent which I can dispose of I will do it now; otherwise the matters will stand adjourned until to-morrow."

Two insolvents, who were in custody, said that they had come to the Court for an interim order, and His Lordship directed the jailor to send all the prisoners in the civil jail, who were applying for interim orders, to Court to-day.

TWO PATHANS ACQUITTED.

At the Thana Criminal Sessions, on Monday, before Mr. Vasudeo Balkrishna, Assistant Sessions Judge, and two assessors, two Pathans, Nakhi Ullakhan and Dilba Khan were cahrged under section 330 I.P.C. with having caused grievous hurt to Paiakhan, another Pathan, with the intention of extorting a confession from him.

The prosecution case, as already reported in our columns, was that the accused were labourers in Bombay; that on the 24th May last they went to Mumbra in search of an absconding relative and stayed up for the night in the Pathan quarters. Next morning when they awoke the first accused found three sovereigns and other coins missing from his waist-coat pocket. Paiakhan was suspected, and it was alleged that the two accused bound his hands behind his back and most brutally assaulted him to make him confess to the theft, and return the stolen property. A Pathan jemadar and other spectators it was stated, rescued Paiakhan.

Mr. P. M. Vajifdar, who appeared for the defence, submitted that it was quite unnatural that two individuals like the accused, perfect strangers to Mumbra, would dare lay even a finger on any person belonging, as complainant did, to the powerful and fierce Pathan colony there. The real fact was that Suleman Sha, the jemadar of the Pathans at Mumbra, became indignant at the chicken-heartedness of Paiakhan in confessing to the theft, and in a paroxysm of rage brutally belaboured him.

In support of these allegations, Mr. Vajifdar produced two witnesses, Sirdar Khan and Nazab Khan, whose evidence vilified the whole prosecution story.

The assessors disbelieved the prosecution, and brought in a verdict of not guilty, and the learned judge agreeing with this verdict, acquitted the accused.

BASSEIN TRAGEDY.

UNCLE BRUTALLY ASSAULTED BY HIS NEPHEWS.

At the Thana Criminal Sessions, presided over by Mr. J. D. Dikshit, Sessions Judge, Thana assisted by a jury of which Mr. Joseph De Mello was foreman, Hurri Dama and Kalia Dama, two brothers, were put up for trial under section 302 for having murdered their old uncle Baboo Gopal, at Bassein.

Mr. G. B. Pradhan, public Prosecutor, with Mr. Pandurang V. Patil appeared for the prosecution, while Messrs. Daji Abaji Khare and B. V. Desai defended the accused.

The prosecution case was that following quarrels between the Dama brothers and their uncle, in regard to their share of ancestral property, the accused assaulted him most brutally. He was taken to the Government despensary, where he died.

Though the charge was one of murder (section 302) the jury brought in a verdict of grievous hurt (section 325).

The judge, in passing sentence, remarked that as the jury were unanimous on the facts and not on law, no useful purpose would be served by a reference of the case to the High Court. He, therefore, agreed with the verdict of the jury, and considering the brutality of the assault sentenced each of the accused to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

BODY WASHED ASHORE AT BANDRA.

The body of a young man was washed ashore on the beach at Bandra on Sunday last. The deceased appeared to be a young man of about twenty years. The body was well nourished and appeared to be that of a Hindu. The Bandra police have taken a photograph of the body and circulated a report in Bombay and elsewhere.

TRIAL OF JAFFER JOOSUB.

ACCOUNTANT'S EVIDENCE.

"A PREJUDICED WITNESS."

At the ninth sitting of the third criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Hayward and a special jury resumed the hearing of the case in which Superintendent Sullivan, of the C.I.D., charged Jaffer Jusoob, lately manager of the Credit Bank (now in liquidation) with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 48,588-5-3 between 10th December 1912, and 10th June 1913 and in respect of a further sum of Rs. 16,000 on 1st September 1913.

The Hon. Mr. M. R. Jardine, acting Advocate-General, and Mr. M. F. Nicholson, (instructed by the Hon. Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor) appeared for the Crown, and the accused was defended by Mr. K. Mc. Kemp and Mr. Rustam J. Modi (instructed by Messrs. Mansukhlal, Hiralal and Mehta, solicitors.)

R. C. Aranaha, the Bank accountant, further examined by Mr. Jardine, said that the Mandvi and Kalbadevie branches of the Bank had no power to make advances on hundis. The shares of the Credit Bank were at one time quoted at a premium, and they were kept at premium by the Bank taking up shares which came in the market. On 11th October, 1913, Mr. R. D. Sethna, the Official Liquidator, addressed a letter to Jaffer Jusoob asking the latter if he had entered into any share and Government paper transactions on behalf of the Bank, and whether he was authorised by the directors to enter into those transactions. Jaffer sent a reply stating that none of the transactions were entered into on behalf of the Bank and that he was not interested in any of them. Jaffer further said in that letter that the parties originally interested in these transactions were Mr. Rustam K. R. Cama and Noor Mahomed Jussob, but on the 20th September, 1913, Mr. Rustam Cama went out, and Hassan Brothers came in in his place.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kemp, witness said that he had been charged by the police in the second case. He was not given to understand that if he gave evidence in the case the prosecution would be withdrawn against him. The prosecution was withdrawn against him.

Because the magistrate thought there was no case against you?

Mr. Jardine objected to the question.

Mr. Kemp said he wished to prove that the charge was not withdrawn because there was no case against him but because he would be useful to the prosecution to give evidence against the other two accused.

Mr. Jardine said that he was quite willing to state that the charge against the witness in the second case was withdrawn on the application of the Public Prosecutor under section 494 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. Kemp said that he wished to prove that this man was a prejudiced witness.

His Lordship ruled that that part was irrelevant. He, however, took a note that the charge against the witness in the second case was withdrawn.

Mr. Kemp—I put it to you that you are giving evidence against the accused because you are trying to shove the blame from your shoulders in some cases?—No.

Now, you have said that the Credit Bank shares were quoted at a premium because the Bank was buying them; can you give instances of that —Yes; in several cases loans were made to several parties on the security of shares bought for them from the market.

Continuing, witness said that he meant that the Bank did not buy the shares, but the manager did. They were paid for by some party to whom advances were given from the Bank's monies on the security of those shares. Witness had borrowed monies from Noor Mahomed. The loans were not entirely paid, some portion was still due. He did not know if any of the directors borrowed monies from Noor Mahomed.

He had speculated in Government paper and had a current account in the Credit Bank. The last credit item was of Rs. 100, stated to be differences on shares. He scratched that statement out, and said that it was by payment, as Jaffer, after going through the vouchers, said that by witness speculating everybody else would speculate and the auditors would object. So Jaffer destroyed the voucher, and a new voucher was made out the next day.

Mr. Kemp said that his object in putting this question was to show that the witness was tampering with the books after liquidation.

The Witness: No, it is not so; the entry was made before liquidation.

Why did the cashier not make the entry?—Jaffer spoke to me in the matter and I made the correction.

With regard to the vouchers, the liquidator had made enquiries.

A BARRISTER WITNESS.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law, was the next witness examined by Mr. Jardine. He said that he was a director of the Credit Bank from its commencement, and became its chairman about two-and-a-half years ago. He had lent about Rs. 32,000 to the accused about the time the Bank started, without any security. The amount was being gradually paid off and when accounts were made up in February, 1911, Rs. 628 were wanted to make up a sum of Rs. 16,000. That amount was paid to Jaffer, who gave a promissory note for Rs. 16,000. Interest was regularly paid, but nothing was paid by way of principal until 1913, and about July, 1913, witness began to press him for payment. Jaffer did not pay at-once, but he said that he would make some arrangements and pay. Subsequently, when witness returned from up-country in the beginning of September, he was informed by Jaffer that the amount had been paid into his account in the Bank. Witness then returned the promissory note, after duly cancelling it.

Witness explained the procedure, that the Board followed in making loans, and said that when the account of Hassan Brothers was opened, Jaffer told the Board that they were safe parties. The Bank kept no confidential book showing the financial condition of the parties with whom it dealt. If the directors had known at the time the financial position of some of the persons who were now insolvent, they would never have sanctioned loans to them. They did not know whether Jaffer was drawing moneys from the Bank in the names of other persons. If they had known it they would have at-once stopped him from doing that. They did not know that Jaffer was speculating in wheat, seeds, shares, or Government paper. As a matter of fact, at a meeting of the directors held in September last, Sir Bhalchandra told Jaffer that there was a rumour in the bazaar that he was speculatng, but Jaffer denied it. The directors did not know that the Bank carried on *badla* business. He was quite sure about it. The directors had never authorised that business.

At this stage, further hearing of the case was adjourned until to-day.

COMPULSORY VACCINATION IN SIND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I read in the "Chronicle" some days ago that two men at Hyderabad (Sind) had refused to get their children vaccinated under the Vaccination Act. As some of your readers know this Act, which makes vaccination compulsory, was extended to the town of Wednesbad some months ago, at the instance of the local municipality, which passed a resolution in favour of the extension of the Act to the City *by bare majority and in the teeth of popular opposition*. As soon as the decision of the Municipality was known public meetings of protest were held, where it was made abundantly clear that the people were strongly against compulsion. A memorial was drawn up and sent to the Bombay Government but the Government was unmoved; probably because it was told by the Sind authorities that the public meetings, as also the memorial, were "artificial" and got up by two or three men who were not only against compulsion, but against vaccination itself. It is a bold perversion of facts to say that those three crowded enthusiastic meetings were "got up" meetings, and that they did not voice the views of the people generally. The Sind authorities seem to have been misled by the people on whom they relied for information on the point. The meetings were, and I speak as one who was present there, in every sense representative, spontaneous and natural, and Hindus joined with Mahomedans in an emphatic protest against the introduction of the Compulsory Vaccination Act. There have been very few such crowded and representative meetings in recent times at Hyderabad. None but those events which greatly stir and excite the feelings of the people can call up such large meetings as were held in connection with this question. The meetings on the South Africa Indian question can alone come up to these vaccination meetings in point of numbers, their representative character and the intensity of feeling evoked. Person after person got up to lash these municipal Councillors who had misrepresented the opinion of the people, and to plead with the Government to respect their religious scruples. It is the credentials of the Councillors that should in this matter be questioned and not those of the memorialists.

The Municipality, or rather the bare majority which voted for the extension of the Act to their City, have put up as their defence the plausible argument that for years they have tried the voluntary system but have found very little progress in the number of people going for vaccination of their own accord. As a matter of fact, however, no serious and sustained effort has been made to give a fair chance to the voluntary system. The arrangements made by the Municipality for the vaccination of children before the introduction of the Compulsory Vaccination Act were of the most discouraging character, so that some even of those were convinced of the advantages of vaccination held back and postponed it for considerable periods. The inefficiencies of the arrangements and the manifold form of inconvenience arising therefrom will be obvious if it is simply mentioned that for a town whose population exceeded 75,000 there was under the volutary system, only *one solitary vaccinator*. It is really a gross misstatement of facts to say that the voluntary system had been given a fair chance and found a failure.

It should be the constant endeavour of the Government, in this as in other matter to steer clear of the danger of driving loyal and law-abiding citizens to adopt any form of passive resistance in defence of their religious scruples. It is my earnest appeal to the Government of Bombay to grant the prayers of the citizens of Hyderabad to put in, at an early date, a conscience clause in the Vaccination Act.—Yours, etc.

VOX POPULI.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S APPELLATE POWERS.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF PROCEDURE CODE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 15.

In connection with the amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code the Government of India has addressed a letter to the Local Government and the Chief Court on the question whether appellate powers at present exercised by the DistrictMagistrates and specially empowered superior magistrates from the orders of the second and third class magistrates should be retained or whether all appeals should be heard exclusively by the Sessions Judge.

The Indian community in Mauritius are anxious to present to Mr. S. Wilberforce I.C.S., a silver tea service in recognition of the valuable work done by him in connection with his recent enquiries in the island into the extension of the co-operative credit system and the community has applied for permission of the Government of India for Mr. Wilberforce to accept the gift.

MARRIAGE & DIVORCE.

SERMON BY THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY.

AN OUTSPOKEN UTTERANCE.

At St. Paul's, Poona, on Sunday evening, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese preached an outspoken sermon on the subject of marriage and divorce.

His Lordship, after expounding the teaching of the Bible on the subject, referred to a book recently written by Dr. Foerster, lecturer in Ethics and Psychology at the University of Zurich, from which he quoted the following typical passage:—

"Since Christianity develops man's capacity for self-forgetful devotion to the highest extent, it has in every direction enriched and deepened the sexual emotions. What was love in the heathen world, compared to the love of Dante, Petrarch, and many another since? The well-developed soul which confines itself to the limits of the totality and responsibility of which it knows its need, and restrains the Eros from asserting itself at the expense of character, receives back again with thousand-fold increase all which it may have seemed to lose; nay, it develops its own truest life to its fullest fruit and escapes the emptiness and vanity of the sensuous world."

It may be said indeed that the responsibility which religion laid upon the sexual relationships of men and women became converted into a new tenderness, and the self-denial which it demanded from unchartered passion turned into a new capacity for love and devotion, his Lordship went on to say. Love cannot, with impunity, [illegible] from the sacred order of life. [illegible] with its far-seeing care and its [illegible] upon constancy, is itself, so to speak, [illegible] tallised love; it expresses for our [illegible] the deepest essence of true love.

ANSWER TO THE NEW MORALITY.

To those who are inclined to take the laxer views of marriage and to think lightly of divorce, I would recommend this book as showing both the lengths to which the campaign against traditional morality has already gone, and also the sort of answer which an unbiassed and reflective mind makes to the advocates of the new morality. We ourselves may feel revolted by the theory of free love. But we ought to consider far more carefully than we do what effect some of our social conventions have upon the general view of marriage. If a man sins with his his neighbour's wife, and then there is a divorce, and the co-respondent marries the partner of his guilt, society is only too apt to say "he has made things all right" and to ask them both out to dinner. Jesus Christ would say, "They are still committing adultery." How often have we sung, "We believe that Thou shalt come to be our Judge."

TWO MIRACLES.

Let us pay more attention to His words before we appear at His judgment. The law of God is not grievous or arbitrary. "It is for our good always." Jesus Christ's message about marriage is not primarily the promulgation of a severer law. It is the revelation of a secret. It is the suggestion of a miracle which God is willing to work for us. God always intended that marriage should be the road to a wonderful and ideal relationship. Marvellous as is His provision for the preservation of the race, marvellous as is the powar of life to reproduce itself in new lives (a marvel which many millions in this land daily worship as the type of the divine), this marvel was to be accompanied and excelled by another marvel. That is the union of two personalities with all their diversity and richness of individuality in one common life of love. This is a miracle. It is of the divine order, and they who think that it will come of itself or by their own goodness or tact, misunderstand the secret of God. Here as always. He will work for those: who ask in faith for His assistance. Love is of God, and it is from Him that we must seek for the success of married life. We must seek it under His conditions, one of which is that constancy which is the reflection of His unchangeableness. We must be patient and remember that the development of this marvellous union is a gradual process and that God is one who "worketh for him who waiteth for Him."

CHILDREN'S RIGHT'S.

"But oh!" some one will say "if I should find that I had made a mistake and married the wrong person." Still I would answer, first, "You may be making a mistake now; how can you be sure? You were quite sure of the opposite when you married." And second, "God's second bests are sometimes better than our bests, When you committed yourself to God for your marriage, you were asking Him to work a miracle in you. Is it not as possible to Him to work the miracle which you never thought of, as to work the miracle which you expected? Let Him make a fine life out of constancy and loyalty where predilection has been disappointed. And third ,if there are children, I would say with Dr. Foerster, "Never forget that the children have a right to their parents."

The more we try to enter into God's plans and to trust to the secrets of God which Jesus Christ reveals, the more we shall exclaim "How unsearchable is His wisdom and His ways past finding out."

MADRAS HIGH COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 15.

Consequent on the leave of Sir Arnold White, the Chief Justice, Sir John Wallis officiates as the Chief Justice and Mr. A. L. Hannay, I. C. S., Barrister-at-Law, District and Sessions Judge of Vizagapatam, has been appointed a temporary Judge of the High Court.

Mr. Justice Bakewell has resigned his temporary Judgship and has been appointed to act in the vacancy caused by the absence of the Chief Justice who is on leave.

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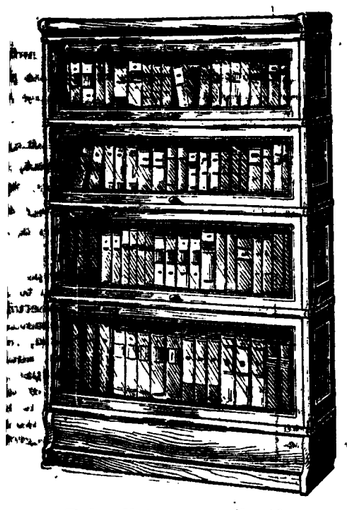

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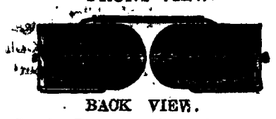

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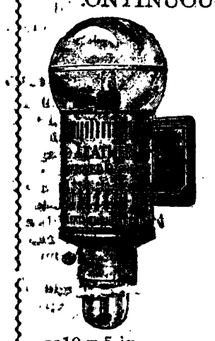

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HUNDRED YEARS' PEACE

CELEBRATION DINNER AT LIBERAL CLUB.

AMERICA NOW—FRANCE NEXT.

A dinner was held on June 19, at the National Liberal Club to celebrate the Hundred Years' Peace between England and the United States.

Mr. J. M. Robertson, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, presided.

The chairman, proposing the toast of "The Hundred Years' Peace," pointed out that next year they would be celebrating the 100 years of peace with France. (Cheers.) He liked to think that within a few years France might have had fifty years' peace with Germany, a thing some of the shrewdest of his contemporaries twenty years ago held to be impossible. He supposed their fathers of the early Victorian period had no great hope that a celebration of 100 years' peace with the United States would take place in 1914. It was a wonderfully hopeful thing that they had preserved the peace for a length of time that made it a perfectly reasonable thing to expect that it would never be broken. They were bound to remember there were in both nations a certain number of citizens capable of using provocative language. What lovers of peace had to bear in mind, and bring to the minds of others, was the fact that in the nation in which that language was used there were always millions of right-thinking people who deplored the use of it. And if anybody in England spoke harshly of the people of the United States in the mass, let all the citizens of the United States remember that there were millions in this country to whom the use of such language was deplorable and offensive. (Cheers.)

MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, in acknowledging the toast, said it gave him great pleasure, as chairman of the American Committee, to note that the English Committee had marched in advance of them, having already purchased Sulgrave Manork at a cost of £40,000. Their first task in America would be to follow that example. It was proposed that in America and Canada on Peace Day every locomotive and engine should stop at noon, and that at all educational institutions the scholars should sing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee." It was not Peace for one hundred years past, it was "Peace for all time" they would pledge. (Cheers.)

He (Mr. Carnegie) could not forbear referring to the great triumph of the President of the United States in repealing the action of Congress on the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty. He had stood for the honour of his country and rescued it from dishonour. That was not the only triumph that was to be his, life and health being spared to him. He was probably to triumph where the late President failed, forgetting to consult properly the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate before making the Treaty which the Senate afterwards failed to approve. It was an unfortunate oversight, since that Committee was charged with the duty to "advise, approve, or reject treaties." President Wilson might in due time ask himself whether he should not, in the interest of world peace consider Treaty of Peace which failed to obtain the support of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. Though wounded at its birth that Treaty was not lifeless, and there was little doubt that if the President took up the issue the people of both countries would support him with enthusiasm. (Cheers.)

LORD SHAW.

Lord Shaw, who also replied, said the British Committee, wishing in the first place to pay a tribute to the founder of the American Constitution, had bought Sulgrave Manor, the ancestral home of George Washington. The cause of misunderstanding among the nations was not only a bad heart, but an uninformed head. The bad heart had never so good a chance of being bad as when it was allied to the head that was uninformed. If they wanted to remove misunderstanding among nations they must produce a good understanding by knowledge. Therefore his (Lord Shaw's) scheme—for which he wanted another £20,000—was to form a British-American chair of history. He wanted to have it not only in a great centre of occupant of that chair a man like Viscount Bryce, and to have him ordained by the terms of the trust to deliver six lectures in various parts of the kingdom, telling the story of two great nations which, having been riven asunder by misunderstanding, had at last come to a true appreciation of their united greatness and of the true doctrine of good-will between the two.

Referring to the action of President Woodrow Wilson over the Panama Canal Tolls question, Lord Shaw said he did not think there was a jurist of eminence of the American or any other nation acquainted with the law of contract or versed in the law of nations who would not add his respectful tribute of admiration for the conduct which the President had pursued.

AN AMUSING INCIDENT.

The chairman had disclaimed any responsibility for the fact that the Scotch speakers of the evening were on his right, while the—others—were on his left. When, therefore Dr. Horton, one of those on the left, rose to propose "Anglo-American Peace; the earnest of the World's Peace;" and began by saying: "I am a Scotsman"—his hearers were surprised and amused, and hearers were surprised and amused, and burst into loud laughter when he continued—"neither by birth nor"—but the rest of the sentence was inaudible.

Dr. Horton continued by saying that the task need only be a light one, inasmuch as he was to be followed by celebrated representatives of fiction, on his left—(Mr. Anthony Hope Hawkins), and of truth, on his right (the Bishop of Hereford). Truth, he said, was stranger than fiction, but when they agreed, as they would that night, the result was irresistible. Dr. Horton reminded those present that peace, even between brothers, was only preserved by the utmost diligence, and could only be preserved between nations by the profoundest wisdom in practical politics. Giving a brilliant exposition of the progress of the United States, materially and artistically, in which he spoke of New York's great central railway station as "a palace of art," with enthusiasm of its great library, with its department "especially for the children of the street," Dr. Horton said the spirit of America to-day was very largely that of its distinguished President: "You would never think he was an American, you would never think he was a Scotsman, you would take him for an Englishman."

The great lesson of the hundred years' peace was that the two nations had tried to illustrate the working of the principle of arbitration instead of war. In this connexion he paid a warm tribute to the action of Gladstone in connexion with the Treaty of Geneva, and concluded with a stirring peroration in which he said that the British peoples, probably the most combative in the world, had been elected to lead the world—not in war, not in trade, but in the nobler arts of peace and international arbitration.

MR. ANTHONY HOPE HAWKINS.

Mr. Anthony Hope Hawkins, in weighty phrases, said the path to universal peace would be of necessity long and steep, but was to be won through universal justice. If only through submission to oppression, indignity, and shame peace could be obtained, the price was too dear a one to pay. War would be far better than that one strong nation should impose submission and call it peace. It was because that was not the foundation of the one hundred years' peace that they were celebrating it that night. The United States and the United Kingdom were now asking themselves. "What is the just thing?" and they then said, "Let right be done;" and it was because the 100 years' peace was based upon that foundation that it could be taken as an earnest of the ultimate destiny of the human race.

Dr. Percival said the shadow of the 100 years' peace was like the shadow of a great work in a weary land. I offered to all working in the cause of peace a support which nothing else could give. It was, however, only a beginning. There was much to be done; and only when every State was represented by a responsible individual, with the attributes of a responsible individual, could they hope to be rid of the horrors of war. It was necessary to insist upon the responsibility of States as of individuals; but he was thankful to think that the celebration in which they were taking part would help to lift the nations of the world into the region of mutual trust and mutual goodwill.

On Tuesday, Mr. H. L. Cross, City Magistrate, Poona, recorded evidence in a case in which a police constable named Anant Balal Kurandikar is charged with committing theft from the houses of two residents of Poona City. It is alleged that the accused was in the habit of employing his time while on night duty in stealing clothes and wearing apparel from the houses on his beat. On the 4th instant at midnight the accused entered the house of a shopkeeper named Shankar Tookaram Bidave in Bhudwarpeth and removed property to the value of Rs. 35. He was arrested and property to the value of Rs. 25 was recovered. On further enquiry the police traced a similar theft of clothes worth Rs. 16-12-0 to the accused who on this occasion entered the house of one Ramchander Kederi Mahatkar while on duty in Shukerwar peth. The case is proceeding.

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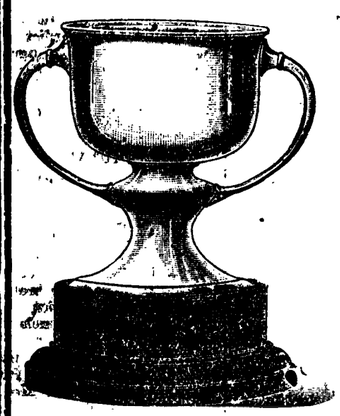

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THROUGH UNKNOWN CHINA.

A CITY UNDER THE HILLS.

Fenchoufu seems curiously peaceful after the unrest and the never ending talk of riot, robbery and murder, which I have heard all along the road, says a writer in the "Daily Chronicle."

But Fenchoufu always has been peaceably inclined and friendly towards the foreigner. It is old, old. It was going as a city in 2205 B.C., and it is strangely unlike any other I have come across in China. It is a small square walled city about 9 li—three miles round—and on each of the four sides are suburbs, also walled. Between them and the city run the gully-like roads leading to the gates. The Eastern suburb is nearly twice as large as the main city, and is surrounded by a high brick wall; but the other suburbs have only walls like huge banks of clay. The grass grows on the top, and I was not surprised to see on this clay bank a flock of sheep browsing.

When the Manchus drove out the Ming., the vanquished Imperial family took refuge in this Western town and rebuilt the walls, which had been allowed to fall into disrepair. They set about the job in a fashion worthy of Babylon itself. The bricks were made seven miles away in the hills, and passed from hand to hand down a long line of men till they reached their destination and were laid one on top of another to face the great clay bank, 46 feet high, that guards the city.

GODS IN THE WATCH TOWER.

According to Chinese ideas the city needs guarding, not from human enemies only, for the mountains to the west and north overshadow it, and all manner of evil influences come from the north. The people feared greatly there effect upon the town. It was possible it might never get a good magistrate, or that having got one he might die, and therefore they took every precaution they could to warn off such a calamity. They put gods in their watch-tower over the gate, and they sit there still, carved wooden figures. Some are fallen now, and the birds of the air roost upon them and the dust and the cobwebs have gathered upon them; but not yet will they be cleared away. In a chamber below are rustly old cannon flung aside in a heap as so much useless lumber, and below all the busy traffic of the city passes in and out beneath the arches of the gateway.

Besides the gods over the gateway, Fenchoufu, owing to its peculiar position under the hills, requires other guarding, and there are two tall bronze phoenix on the wall close to the watch-tower. I was quite pleased to make the acquaintance of a phoenix, as though I have read about them I have never met them before. Here in Fenchoufu a phoenix is between thirty and forty feet high, built like a comic representation of a chicken with a long curly neck and a cock's comb upon his head. It would be, indeed, a churlish spirit who was not moved to laughter at the sight. But though the form is crude on the bronze bases, on the birds themselves are worked beautifully the details of a long story, with dragons and foxes and rabbits and many strange symbols that I do not understand.

To us in the West city walls seem strangely mediaeval; but here in China they still count for safety. All along the top of the walls of Fenchoufu are little heaps of good-sized stones placed there by the magistrate in the Revolution for the defence of the town. At first I smiled and thought how primeval was the idea; but looking down into the road, nearly fifty feet below, I realised that a big stone flung by a good hefty fist from the top of that wall was by no means to be despised.

PEOPLE'S EAGERNESS TO LEARN.

But walls, if a protection, are also sometimes a danger. The summer rains in North China are heavy and the town holds water like a bucket. The only outlets are the narrow gateways and the waters rise and rise. A short time ago all the Eastern quarters of the town was flooded so deep that a woman was drowned. At last the waters escaped through the Eastern Gate only to be banked up against the great ash heaps, the product of centuries waste that are just outside the wall of the Eastern suburb, and it took a long, long time for those flood waters to percolate through the gateway of the suburb and find a resting place at last in a swamp at the other side of that long suffering town.

Fenchoufu, like Taiyuanfu, is progressive and, unlike Taiyuanfu, is friendly to the foreigner; the very coolies in the street look kindly at the stranger. It is pitiful to see how eager the people are for instruction in the learning of the West, and the little band of teachers, Americans from Oberlin College, Ohio, who succeeded those who in 1900 were massacred because the order to save them came two days too late, is very small. There are three men and two women and their hands are full. They teach their faith; but also they teach the manifold knowledge of the West. And, Heaven knows, they must be a blessing to those ignorant people.

Sanitation and hygiene loom large in their curriculum, and of all places in China it seems to me that Shansi needs most those special branches of science. Here the sin of foot-binding is carried to an appalling extent. Every woman's foot is tiny, and every woman's face pain-lined and drawn. Never in my life have I seen much a number of sickly, unhealthy-looking women.

Every now and again one gets a glimpse in a passing cart of a woman's face peering out at the foreigner, and that face is invariably pallid, worn, patiene, suffering; for foot-binding brings no end of evils in its train, and the doctor here declares that nine-tenths of the women who come to him for treatment suffer from tuberculosis in some form or another. Not a few of the women develop spina curvature low down in the back as a consequence of the foot-binding, and often because of the displacement of the organs they die in child-birth. The birth-rate, though, is high, and the infant mortality terrible. They have a saying that no mother counts her children till they have had small-pox. Add to that dysentery, and other ailments due to improper feeding, and perhaps it is no wonder that many a mother who has borne from 10 to 15 children has but two surviving.

Want of cleanlines too must have something to do with the high death rate. A baby is supposed to be washed when he is three days old and not again till he is married. After that he will last very comfortably till he dies. How any survive at all I do not know.

THE DESIRE FOR BETTER THINGS.

But things are changing slowly, and in spite of Pai Lang, White Wolf, and such like retarders of progress, here in Fenchoufu they are changing every day. Progress and a desire for better things are in the air. The county magistrate is a man educated in Japan and, steeped in the law of the West, is anxious to improve the condition of the people under him. There is a large Government school here, a school that has been in existence literally for hundreds of years. It is housed in the south-eastern corner of the city in a jumble of courtyards, picturesque roofs and temples, and he has appealed to the missionaries to take it over and run it on modern lines, teaching if they so please, their own faith there. The only thing that stands in the way is want of funds, for though the place is endowed, money has still a way of sticking to the hands through which it passes in China. He is also building an industrial school for criminal boys close to the mission station, and, more progressive than the West itself, he allows his wife to sit on the Bench and try and sentence women accused of crime.

This lady was also brought up in Japan, and when the missionaries held, as they do every Friday, popular lectures for women, she comes and speaks for them. To these lectures the crippled women crowd, and are told about hygiene, the care of children, and listen to the magistrate's wife on the position of women in China.

"American women," said she, referring to the missionaries, "go out into the world and help in the world's development. We Chinese stay at home and are dragged along by the men. The time has come when we must learn better things."

Thus spoke a Chinese woman in Fenchoufu only a few days ago, and a few days' journey to the west a band of brigands is bringing fire and sword into the land. Possibly they all work towards the same end, for the keen, enlightened men of the land, and there are scores of them, will feel, and feel strongly, that this state of affairs must be put a stop to at whatever cost.

SARDA CANAL PROJECT.

Mr. Nethersole, Inspector-General of Irrigation, who has left Simla for Naini Tal, will discuss with Sir James Meston the prospects of the Sarda Canal project, says the "Sind Gazette." This canal, as projected, will run from the Sarda River to the Genges near Narera, and the original proposals were that some of the water set free from the Ganges canals system by bringing the Sarda supply to the Lower Ganges Canal should be utilised in the Eastern Jumna Canal, and thus set free a larger supply of the Jumna water for the Western Jumna Canal. The progress of the scheme has been somewhat hampered by the objection of the Rampur State to the Sarda-Ganges feeder traversing the territories of that State, while the zemindars o Oudh have on their part raised objections to the Sarda water being diverted from Oudh, where, they say, there is a great demand for water for irrigation. It is with a view to discussing the difficulties of the present situation that the Inspector-General of Irrigation now proceeds to Naini Tal.

EATING AND CHARITY.

THE SEASON OF PUBLIC DINNERS.

The public dinner season is now in full swing—what some, in allusion to the places of repast, call publicans and dinners, writes a "Times" correspondent. Hardly a morning passes without a letter, signed in lithograph, announcing that the celebrated So-and-so has consented to take the chair at the annual dinner in aid of the Society for the Protection of Decayed Vegetables or for the Relief of Publishers in Distress; and you are straightway invited to be a "steward" at the trifling expense of five guineas, (including the food and wine), and, further, you are bidden to attend punctually "at 7 for half-past" in the Something Rooms of the Somewhere Hotel. Why you should be styled a "steward"—for it is not a steamboat—nobody knows.

If the object, as so often, be really praise-worthy, you yield with the sort of pleasure that springs from a self-sacrificing self-indulgence. If, as sometimes, it be indifferent, somebody else is certain to accept, if only from a desire to see his name printed, or from a sort of good-natured habit, or from a passion—it exists, to hear those unending, unbending after-dinner speeches. How that poor Olympian toast-master survives, who hears so many so often, rightly raising his loud, yet fruity, wail of "Pray silence, my Lords and Gentlemen for his Grace the Duke of Tomtiddler," or for his Worship, the Lord Mayor, or for his Authorship, the famous novelist, or for his Irreverence, the smartest Playwright going—however he manages to assume this freshness, though he has it not, entirely beats my comprehension. I would give worlds to hear him rehearsing this treat before his awe-struck children in the suburbs. Few voices are at once so sonorous as his, yet so fastidious. Few pay so little regard to the modern social transformations which glide off his back as water from a duck's; none more English than the toast-master, calling on space to honour celebrity; nothing so British as the public dinner.

THE AFTER DINNER SPEECHES.

We collect our forces in that long, limp ante-room, where a sort of spurious mirth prevails. If there is anyone we know, how we fasten upon him or her, quite regardless of inclination! How we long for some social lifeboat, to rescue us from that wreck, so to speak, of boon companionship. There is a buzz of conversation, the buzz of a machine, rather than the buzz of the bee. It is lonely beyond words, and then off we are driven into what is ironically styled the "Banqueting Hall." The waiters stand like mutes at a funeral. We sit down with difficulty, groping our way by the printed plan, which somehow gives an impression of a proposition in Euclid. There is that awful public table decoration, of flowers that never seem to have been acquainted with the open air. The food is not bad, the liquor often excellent, but the talk is that of those who are neighbours in the desert, as befits would-be good Samaritans. At last merit is crowned by dessert; we are privileged to smoke; the loyal toasts are drunk in dramatic silence; and then the Great Man of the evening arises with that preliminary cough which is the danger-signal for his eloquence.

The speech surely is familiar. He confesses that when he was first asked to preside over this "august" assembly ("the august" is jocose) he felt—how unlike Caesar's wife!—*not* "above suspicion." But then he had been told that the Archishop had only refused because this happened to be also the night of the dinner for the Open Door Society. In such circumstances it would have been unchivalrous for him to decline, and he therefore trusted that duty would excuse his manifold shortcomings. All of them would recollect the story of the self-made man who was painted by a celebrated artist with his hand in his pockets, and asked an old friend and colleague to view the portrait before exhibition. What was that friend's criticism? Only this, that the likeness would have been perfect had he been painted with his hand in the pockets of someone else. Now that was exactly his own position that evening. He was obliged to beg them to adapt their pockets to the intrusion of his fingers. The cause needed no commendation from *him*, or here. Thousands of uncomplaining vegetables were protected hourly by the silent and unobtrusive benevolence of the society. It might be painful, but he must enlarge. There was that piteous case of a Brussel sprout, and so forth, and so forth; and it was sad indeed to think how many underground roots were left to moulder simply because they were unseen. No advocacy of his was required to endear a cause which every Englishman was born to consider his own.

IN THE CAUSE OF CHARITY.

This is not the sole type of speech. There is a much heavier species, got up from a dictionary of quotations and the index to Gibbon's "Decline and Fall." There are speeches, too, in which the wrods are mere punctuations, between the hesitant "er—ers"; the interjections are the sense. As the jokes, or the ghosts of them, heave in sight, and the fumes prevail, muffled notes of admiration and "hear hears" may be heard at intervals. The majority are quite unconscious of making them. It is all very English, and springs from a real, if unrealized, wish to be sociable while we are charitable.

And, indeed, many excellent causes can only be served in this indigestible way. It is strange to reflect that gormandizing should be nessary to advertise what need not appeal to the stomach. It is not necessary to make us generous in other social relationships where the heart is concerned. And we never heard that the Good Samaritan was hastening to a public dinner when he rescued the wayfarer, though, maybe, the Priest and the Levite were returning from one. The sole other way to reach the pocket through the sympathies would seem to be the bazaar, or the dance, or the theatricals. Charity has to masquerade if she is to be successful; without her domino she too often pleads in vain.

The waiters rush with their bills, the subscription forms are filled up, and we part without a farewell. We have neither been welcomed nor sped in the cause of kindness. Kindness takes our gold without caring whether our hearts are made of it. Kindness, for reward, restores our numbered hats and coats. Kindness waves us home, where we subside at last conscious that we have gone about the longest, the dullest, and the weariest way of doing good, It is the punishment of virtue.

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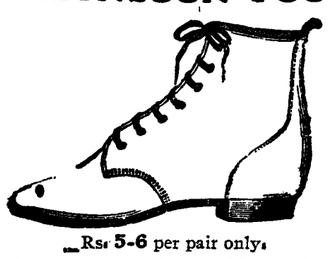

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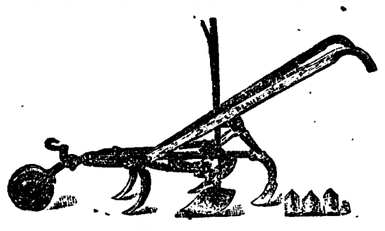

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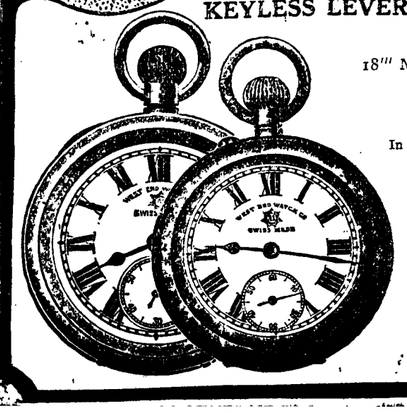

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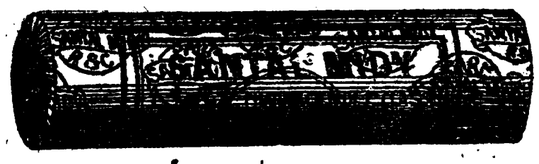

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